

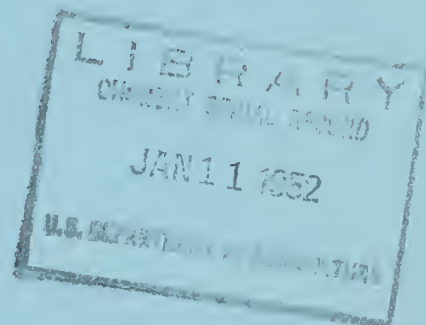
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X
**1952
PRODUCTION
GOALS
PROGRAM**



✓
**PRELIMINARY
HANDBOOK**

(✓ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)
Washington, D.C.
November 1951

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

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NOTE

This preliminary 1952 Agricultural Goals Handbook is for use by those who can assist farmers and ranchers in planning their 1952 operations in such way that they may best fill national needs. It also will be of use to others who are concerned with the pattern of national agricultural production and the problems of assuring a balanced production in volume sufficient to fill national needs.

Final 1952 goals by states are included for the feed and food grains (except spring wheat), tame hay, cotton, oilseeds, potatoes, sweet-potatoes, and hay, pasture; and winter cover crop seeds.

Because of the date of issuance, data for 1951 and 1950 crop acreage and production included for comparison with the 1952 goals are preliminary and subject to change. Therefore, it is anticipated that a final Handbook will be issued shortly after January 1, 1952, containing the revised 1951 and historical acreage and production estimates for more accurate comparison with the 1952 goals. The goals for vegetables for fresh market and for processing will be included in the final Handbook. Except for spring wheat, no changes are planned in the goals shown in this preliminary Handbook.

Acreage and production permitted by states under the special legislation for sugar beets, sugar cane, peanuts, and tobacco also will be included in the final Handbook, as well as revised or additional information pertaining to 1952 production goals.

This preliminary Handbook should be discarded upon issuance of the final 1952 Goals Handbook in January.

THE OVER-ALL GOAL FOR AGRICULTURE IN 1952

National production goals for 1952 call for a new record high level of total crop production. A new high level of livestock production also is expected in 1952. Production in 1952 will total about 149 percent of 1935-39 if crop goals are reached and if livestock production comes up to expectations. This compares with an estimated 143 for 1951 and 141 for 1949, the previous high year.

Increased production per acre and more efficient use of all agricultural resources are essential to the 1952 program. Particularly in the case of feeds and cotton, farmers should make every effort to increase production by obtaining higher yields on the available acreage. To achieve a balance between crop production and requirements in 1952 will require greater emphasis on feed grain production. Corn and grain sorghums should be given prior claim on land in 1952 over all less productive grain crops. Feed grain production should be supplemented by a high level of production of all grasses and roughages.

The acreage goals, added to probable acreage of other crops, require 3 to 4 million acres more cropland than in 1951 with average replanting of abandoned winter wheat. With cropland at or near a record in 1951, the expansion is a large expectation for one year. It becomes a goal in itself. Part of the increase will come from additional drainage, clearing of woodland, and new irrigation. However, these can provide only a minor part of the total.

The additional area must come largely by using idle cropland now in farms. The State Productive Capacity Studies indicate the possibility of making active use in 1952 of around 3 million acres of idle cropland. There is need for full use of every one of these idle acres in 1952. Several million acres more cropland would be needed to fill current requirements and build stocks to desirable levels. This objective, of course, could not be reached in one year. However, the addition of 3 million acres should be a definite objective in 1952.

Poor yielding pastures on land suitable for cropping should be brought into the rotation system. More double cropping can be practiced in the South. Fallow acreage can be better coordinated with production needs, particularly in the areas suitable to grain sorghum production. Larger yields from higher quality hay and rotation pasture acreage will release acreage for other crops urgently needed in succeeding years.

Achievement of maximum possible production in balance with needs should be the aim of the Nation's farmers and agricultural workers. Field workers should recommend the best practices to farmers for increasing acreage and yields and improving utilization of those crops and livestock products most needed in 1952-53.

Livestock feeders can contribute materially by improving feeding efficiency, reducing losses from disease and injury, and in all other practical ways increasing production per unit of feed. The increase in 1952 meat production should come about largely through culling of beef herds.

The goals have been determined after review of all claimants' requirements by the Inter-Agency Food Committee and after review of preliminary state and national goals by the members of State Agricultural Mobilization Committees. The fullest possible attention has been given to the recommendations received from the States and a large proportion of the suggestions have been adopted. The others could not be fitted into a national pattern of agricultural production which is balanced as between crops and which provides a sufficiently high level of production to fill national needs. Special attention also has been given to the results of the Land-Grant College--USDA Study on Agricultural Productive Capacity.

The maximum of assistance by all members of National and State Agricultural Agencies will be needed if these production goals are to be met. Field activities toward this end are the responsibility of the State Agricultural Mobilization Committees and members of their agencies working through and as members of the County Agricultural Mobilization Committees.

1952 PRODUCTION GOAL PROGRAM

UNITED STATES 1952 PRODUCTION GOALS WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Unit	P-R-O-D-U-C-T-I-O-N				Percent 1952
		1946-50		1951	1/1952	Goal is of
		Average	1950	Indicated	Goals	1951 Indicated
						Percent
<u>INTERTILLED</u>						
Corn	Mil.Bu.	3,165	3,131	3,088	3,375	109
Sorghum - grain	" "	145	238	166	200	120
Soybeans - beans	" "	225	287	278	276	99
Cotton	" Run. Bales	12.1	19.9	15.7	16.0	102
Potatoes	Mil.Bu.	436	440	336	350	104
Sweetpotatoes	" "	57	59	35	54	154
Dry edible beans (cleaned)	" 100# bags	17	15	2/ 15	16	107
Truck crops:	Thou.					
Fresh Mkt. (25)	tons	8,564	9,009	8,311	3/8,800	106
Processing (11)	"	5,620	5,320	6,767	3/6,100	90
<u>CLOSE-SOWN</u>						
Oats	Mil.Bu.	1,397	1,465	1,372	1,360	99
Barley	" "	279	301	254	290	114
Wheat, all	" "	1,200	1,027	994	1,165	117
Rye	" "	23	23	25	22	88
Flaxseed	" "	40	39	32	38	119
Rice - rough	Mil.100# bags	37	38	45	42	93
Hay, all	Mil.tons	102	107	114	111	97
tame	" "	89	94	100	98	98

1/ BAE Crop Report, November 1, 1951.

2/ Assuming average loss in cleaning - PMA data.

3/ Includes announced goals for spring and winter vegetables for fresh market. Other vegetable goals will be announced in January 1952 and totals are subject to revision at that time.

UNITED STATES 1952 ACREAGE GOALS WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Planted Acreage				Percent 1952
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952	Goal is of
	Average	1/	Indicated:		1951 indicated
	1/		1/	Goals	
	Thousands				Percent
<u>INTERTILLED</u>					
Corn	87,057	84,370	86,221	89,000	103
Sorghums, ex. sirup	13,600	16,486	15,883	14,466	91
" -- for grain <u>2/ 3/</u>	7,334	10,361	8,767	9,000	103
Soybeans for beans <u>2/</u>	10,979	13,291	13,102	13,000	99
Peanuts - P & T <u>2/</u>	2,888	2,277	2,255	* 2,152	95
Castor Beans	0	0	<u>4/</u> 84	* 200	238
Cotton in cultivation <u>7/1</u>	21,891	18,613	29,510	28,000	95
Tobacco, All <u>2/</u>	1,721	1,604	1,785	* 1,776	99
Sugarcane, ex. sirup <u>2/</u>	328	336	335	* 310	93
Sugar Beets	891	1,013	770	* 900	117
Potatoes	2,143	1,866	1,526	1,565	103
Sweetpotatoes	588	573	405	550	136
Beans, dry edible	1,805	1,632	1,540	1,638	106
Peas, dry field	397	240	304	* 250	82
Truck Crops: <u>2/</u>					
Fresh Market (25)	1,860	1,822	1,705	<u>5/</u> 1,800	106
Processing (11)	1,800	1,626	1,914	<u>5/</u> 1,850	97
Other Intertilled <u>6/</u>	1,840	1,753	1,768	<u>4/</u> *1,768	100
Total Intertilled	149,788	147,502	159,107	159,225	100
<u>CLOSE SOWN</u>					
Oats	44,881	46,642	42,820	42,900	100
Barley	12,256	13,235	11,275	12,865	114
Wheat, All <u>3/</u>	76,938	71,396	78,507	78,850	100
Spring	20,118	18,509	22,288	21,570	97
Winter	56,820	52,887	56,219	57,280	102
Rye, for grain <u>2/</u>	1,819	1,822	1,828	1,828	100
Flaxseed	4,219	4,064	3,878	4,000	103
Rice	1,715	<u>7/</u> 1,623	<u>7/</u> 1,962	<u>7/</u> 1,950	99
Buckwheat	385	306	247	* 250	101
Total Close Sown	142,213	139,088	140,517	142,643	102
Tame Hay, all <u>2/</u>	59,658	60,717	61,762	61,500	100
Alfalfa Hay <u>3/</u>	15,985	18,308	19,694	* 20,700	105
Wild Hay	14,663	15,024	14,811	* 14,500	98
TOTAL	366,322	362,331	<u>8/</u> 376,197	377,868	100

* Non-goal crops.

1/ BAE records and reports.2/ Harvested.3/ Excluded from totals4/ PMA data.5/ Includes announced goals acreages for spring and winter vegetables/ Other for fresh market vegetable goals to be announced in January 1952 and totals are subject to revision at that time.6/ Includes planted acreage for popcorn and broomcorn; harvested acreage for velvet beans and cowpeas for peas. PMA data were used for velvet beans and cowpeas in 1951.7/ Includes Mo., S.C., Ariz., and Fla. for which BAE makes no estimates.8/ Includes 1 to 2 million acres double-cropped above normal practice, resulting largely from abandonment of winter wheat.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

1952 ANNOUNCED GOALS FOR MAJOR CROPS BY STATES

(Planted acreage unless indicated otherwise)

State	Feed Crops				Tame Hay	Soybeans	Flaxseed
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums for grain		for beans	
				1/	1/	1/	
	Thousand Acres						
Maine	12	140	7		900		
N. H.	14	11			365		
Vt.	71	83	1		1,035		
Mass.	40	15			390		
R. I.	7	3			38		
Conn.	50	15			290		
N. Y.	760	900	75		3,890	10	
N. J.	200	55	18		255	14	
Pa.	1,440	875	160		2,500	16	
Ohio	3,700	1,175	25		2,735	1,040	
Ind.	4,800	1,400	30	1	1,800	1,590	
Ill.	9,100	3,600	50	2	2,750	3,450	1
Mich.	1,800	1,500	150		2,770	110	6
Wis.	2,600	2,900	250		4,100	25	9
Minn.	5,600	4,850	1,400		3,100	1,065	1,216
Iowa	11,000	5,925	40		3,675	1,550	65
Mo.	4,600	1,600	100	25	3,500	1,200	1
N. Dak.	1,400	2,000	2,600	4	950	32	1,825
S. Dak.	4,150	3,125	1,000	50	1,150	70	550
Nebr.	7,650	2,350	275	100	1,635	37	
Kans.	3,050	1,200	500	1,730	1,300	485	30
Del.	170	12	15		70	45	
Md.	535	60	95		475	60	
Va.	1,185	225	100		1,425	165	
W. Va.	260	70	15		830	1	
N. C.	2,235	525	50	40	1,165	350	
S. C.	1,430	750	25		455	55	
Ga.	3,600	900	7		1,000	35	
Fla.	750	150			90		
Ky.	2,290	160	90		1,900	135	
Tenn.	2,190	325	85		1,600	200	
Ala.	2,735	360	3	32	700	125	
Miss.	2,100	300	2		735	385	
Ark.	1,310	300	7	20	1,050	650	
La.	840	150		1	335	50	
Okla.	1,300	1,000	100	985	975	50	4
Tex.	2,675	1,600	200	5,200	932		150
Mont.	210	400	800		1,575		55
Idaho	42	200	400		985		
Wyo.	70	185	180		660		1
Colo.	700	250	800	250	950		
N. Mex.	140	45	50	400	205		
Ariz.	38	25	100	60	260		10
Utah	28	50	125		415		
Nev.	3	12	35		180		
Wash.	15	240	250		825		2
Oreg.	30	370	450		830		
Calif.	75	514	2,200	100	1,750		75
U. S.	89,000	42,900	12,865	9,000	61,500	13,000	4,000
1/ Harvested acreage.							

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State	Cotton in Cultivation July 1	Wheat	Rye for Grain	Rice	Dry Edible Beans	Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes
		Thousand Acres					
Maine		2			6	94.0	
N. H.						3.3	
Vt.						4.8	
Mass.						10.3	
R. I.						4.0	
Conn.						9.9	
N. Y.		450	15		135	99.3	
N. J.		105	13			32.0	16
Pa.		975	10			85.0	
Ohio		2,100	20			34.1	
Ind.		1,650	42			18.7	1
Ill.	5	1,750	60			8.8	2
Mich.		1,235	65		465	81.4	
Wis.		90	97			68.1	
Minn.		1,100	190		1	81.7	
Iowa		250	10			9.9	2
Mo.	550	1,800	30	2		17.6	7
N. Dak.		10,200	190		1	81.0	
S. Dak.		4,200	533			13.1	
Nebr.		4,450	189		76	40.0	
Kans.		15,000	29			11.8	2
Del.		65	19			3.9	1
Md.		350	17			12.3	8
Va.	20	460	26			44.0	24
W. Va.		80	2			17.6	
N. C.	725	450	16			54.9	60
S. C.	1,200	160	10	1		17.4	52
Ga.	1,300	185	6			15.0	63
Fla.	75			1		22.9	15
Ky.	15	375	18			25.3	10
Tenn.	820	285	15			19.8	20
Ala.	1,650	15				33.0	47
Miss.	2,600	8		40		14.3	45
Ark.	2,300	35		445		20.9	13
La.	1,000			615		21.1	100
Okl.	1,600	7,000	48			9.9	7
Tex.	11,915	6,400	21	540		26.7	42
Mont.		5,700	20		20	12.5	
Idaho		1,500	3		145	137.5	
Wyo.		400	7		80	9.8	
Colo.		3,550	30		253	59.4	
N. Mex.	325	700	3		120	2.7	
Ariz.	550	25		1	12	4.0	
Utah		450	7		10	12.2	
Nev.		25				1.6	
Wash.		3,000	21		14	31.3	
Oreg.		1,050	34			35.0	
Calif.	1,350	725	12	305	300	91.5	13
U. S.	28,000	78,850	1,828	1,950	1,638	1,565.3	550
1/ Harvested acreage.							

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

1. The purpose of this program is to increase the production of the various types of goods and services which are produced in the United States.

2. The program is designed to increase the production of the various types of goods and services which are produced in the United States.

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1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A continued strong demand for farm products is in prospect for 1952 as employment and incomes rise. Prices received by farmers in 1952 are likely to average fairly close to the 1951 level if normal growing conditions prevail. Farm production costs probably will rise above the record level in 1951, partly because of high level production. Farm wage rates, interest payments, and farm real estate taxes will all be higher in 1952 than in 1951. In addition, prospects for some shortages of commodities used in production and for some further increase in their prices indicate a generally higher cost structure to farmers.

With rising incomes, expenditures for food, other nondurable goods and services are expected to increase in 1952. The planned build up in expenditures for defense from an annual rate of 41 billion dollars in the third quarter of 1951 to around 65 billion dollars a year later is the most important factor in the outlook for 1952. Expected business demand for new plant and equipment and available supplies of steel indicate a continued high rate of investment through most of 1952. Construction outlays (including residential) in 1952 may decline a little from levels experienced in the fall of 1951 because of credit controls and restricted use of materials. And allocation of critical materials and reduced supplies probably will limit consumer expenditures for durable goods in 1952.

Total employment and wage rates probably will continue to increase during 1952, though at a slower rate than in the past year. But, with higher taxes, consumer disposable income in 1952 may total around 5 or 6 percent higher than in 1951 compared with an indicated gain of about 9 percent in 1951 over 1950.

Foreign demand for farm products is expected to continue fairly strong. The total supply of gold and dollars available to foreign countries in fiscal 1951-52 is expected to be larger than in the previous fiscal year. The value of agricultural exports in 1950-51 totaled 3.4 billion dollars compared to 3.0 billion in 1949-50. For 1952-53 much will depend on the amount of U. S. foreign economic aid that may be authorized for fiscal 1952-53. The dollar exchange problem could become more of a limiting factor on exports from 1952 crops.

PRICES AND PRODUCTION GOALS

Price considerations will be basic in farmers' production plans in 1952. An important price factor will be a generally strong demand for agricultural commodities in 1952, and farmers will be producing for a market based upon record high income levels. Also, price support programs will place a floor under prices of many commodities. Prices of most agricultural commodities are below the levels at which ceiling prices may be imposed under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Price support programs again will be used in 1952 to stimulate high level production of many commodities. These programs enable farmers to know before planting time the levels at which the Government will support prices of certain commodities. They also enable farmers to market their crops in an orderly manner. Producers of these commodities know this floor price will be available to protect them if prices weaken. They also know they have the opportunity, depending upon supply and demand, to receive prices above this price floor.

Price support programs already have been announced for a number of 1952 crops. Wheat, rice, corn, cotton, wool, soybeans, milk and butterfat will be supported at 90 percent of parity, the maximum permissible level under the Agricultural Act of 1949. Flaxseed will be supported at an average price of \$3.77 a bushel compared with \$2.65 in 1951. The announced 1952 support level for oats, barley, grain sorghums, and rye is based on 80 percent of parity, the highest percentage of parity at which oats and rye ever have been supported, and for barley and grain sorghums nearly the same as the previous high level of support in 1944. The announced 1952 average support levels and the increases over 1951 are as follows: Oats, \$0.78 per bushel (up 6¢); barley, \$1.22 per bushel (up 11¢); rye, \$1.42 per bushel (up 12¢); grain sorghums, \$2.38 per 100 pounds (up 21¢).

Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, ceiling prices cannot be established on agricultural commodities at less than legal minimum prices determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. These legal minimums are the highest of (1) current parity price, (2) the pre-Korean market price, (3) 90 percent of the price received by farmers (by grade) on May 19, 1951. For most commodities the legal minimum is parity, which goes up and down with changes in prices of the commodities and services farmers buy. The May 19 level is important only for a few commodities which were above parity on May 19, principally cattle, calves, lambs, sheep, wool, cotton, and cottonseed. Legal minimum prices for price ceiling purposes are published each month in "Agricultural Prices."

In the case of manufactured dairy products and fluid milk, the Defense Production Act establishes certain additional standards for ceiling price purposes. These standards preclude the establishment of price ceilings at levels which will interfere with needed production of these commodities.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURE 1/

If agricultural production in this country is to be further increased, nearly all the increase will have to come from the land we now have under cultivation. Although the yield of food, feed, and fiber crops per acre and per man-hour has moved up tremendously in the last quarter century the possibilities for further increases are great--through more efficient and greater use of fertilizers, better pest and weed control, wiser use of important crop varieties, increased mechanization and broader acceptance of both the well-proved farming practices and the newly developed technical advances in research.

Short-range, we must face the reality that the increase-potential from some of these measures will be limited by shortages in materials. For example, the extent that increased man-hour output can be obtained in 1952 from increased use of cotton pickers and strippers will be limited by the tight supply of those machines. Similarly, the amount of fertilizer available for the 1952 crop at 4,915,000 tons of elements is expected to be 50,000 tons less than the record tonnage available this year, and at such is far less than farmers desire.

The Department is vigorously attacking both problems by encouraging the industrial development needed to insure a larger output of these tools of agricultural production, and secondly, it is working for the most efficient utilization of the supplies available. These realistic approaches assure that increased output may be expected from both these sources, in spite of shortages.

However, the immediate limitations of these two great means of increasing output, machinery and fertilizer, are warning signals that we must bear down harder on all other possible ways of increasing production.

The problem of dwindling feed grain supplies (outlined more fully in other sections of this Handbook) can no longer be treated merely as a threat. For two successive years we have been using more feed grains than we have produced, and as a result our reserve supplies have been reduced to a disturbing level. At the current desirable rate of expansion in livestock production, that reserve supply will be so low by mid-1953 that some liquidation may be forced in livestock numbers. Any cut back in livestock production would not only bite into our living standard but also create great additional inflationary pressure.

Increasing yields per acre is the most effective means of pulling the production and consumption figures for feed grains back into balance. The wise use of limited materials and facilities must be supplemented with the most comprehensive application of every feasible means of increasing output. To further this goal, it is the responsibility of those advising the farmer to funnel to him practical information that is timely and complete. It is in the interests of the producer and the national welfare that he utilize this information and put effective measures into practice as fully as he can.

CORN: The increased yields in corn during the past 15 years demonstrate the effectiveness of good farming practices applied to production of this highly important crop. These results also show the possibilities which still remain in areas where improved practices have not been carried out. While hybrid seed is used by nearly every producer throughout the Corn Belt, it is still planted by less than half the producers in important corn-producing States outside the Midwest. It is hoped that the increased availability of adapted types, together with increased efforts by producers to secure proper hybrids, will in 1952 increase the trend toward fullest use of high producing hybrid corn seed.

1/ The content of this section will be contained in the commodity sections of the Final Handbook.

Side dressing of corn with high-nitrogen fertilizer has increased yields greatly wherever moisture supplies for the crop have proved adequate. While the extent this practice can be utilized in 1952 will be limited by short supplies of fertilizer, it is a most efficient way to use available nitrogen. Plant specialists have found that corn yields are generally increased from 4 to 8 bushels for each 100 pounds of sodium nitrate used, about 12 bushels for each 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate, and to an even higher level from fertilizer of a higher nitrogen content. Provided such fertilizers are available, the use of this practice can profitably be increased in many States.

The practice of applying nitrogen in the form of liquid anhydrous ammonia, first used extensively on cotton and corn in Mississippi, is being extended northward into the Corn Belt. In loamy soils, great yield increases are made possible where this high-nitrogen fertilizer is applied on a preplanting basis, or later as a side dressing. Because anhydrous ammonia is a gas, special equipment is needed to apply it under compression as a liquid, carrying 82 percent free nitrogen. Although handling and application costs are higher than those of solid fertilizers, fixed nitrogen is normally least expensive in this form. In many areas where individual operations are not large enough to warrant investment in the necessary equipment, producers have been able to get anhydrous ammonia applied on a custom basis.

Control of corn borer, that potentially serious threat to high yields, is a practice in which great advances have been made in recent years with new pesticides and more efficient means of application. These practices when added to the beneficial effects of the borer's natural enemy, the Lydella Fly, give improved hope for the effective control of corn borer. However, there is evidence that in some areas, at least, more producers need to be alerted in advance to the borer hazard and at the same time advised fully of control measures that are regionally practical. Supplies of DDT, the principal control pesticide, are expected to be adequate if orders are placed well before date of use.

Such practices as proper preparation of the corn seed bed, seed treating, and application of fertilizers recommended for the particular type of soil being readied are measures that are well known to most farmers. Matching the moisture supply and fertility of the soil with the proper number of plants per acre to get maximum yields, control measures which check weeds without disturbing moisture supplies or corn roots, and control of pests in the soil are sound practices less widely employed. All such techniques are being improved and adopted regionally, and the results of such work should be readily available to all producers.

COTTON: The effectiveness of boll weevil control in cotton is being increased through the development of better insecticides and more efficient ways of applying them. The great toll this insect can take in cotton yields, particularly in South Eastern and South Central States, calls for alert preparedness on the part of producers. Control of the pink boll worm which has recently invaded new territory in the mid-South and South West, also requires special regional guidance.

Improved chemicals have been developed for cotton defoliation which helps prevent boll rot, retards fiber and seed deterioration, expedites hand picking, and increases the efficiency of mechanical pickers. In 1950, defoliating chemicals were used on only about 8 percent of the cotton crop. The use of these chemicals will likely increase considerably in 1952 because of the man-power shortage.

Research directed at weed control in cotton has produced excellent results in controlling weeds in the row by pre-emergence application of dinitro compounds, followed by post-emergence application of herbicidal oils. Recent tests with these chemicals in Mississippi gave effective in-the-row

weed control at a cost of about \$6.50 an acre compared with \$14 an acre for hoeing. Last year some cotton farmers used this system of weed control as a means of offsetting the shortage of labor for hand-hoeing.

SMALL GRAINS IN THE SOUTH: Small grains are becoming recognized more and more as an efficient source of livestock feed in the South as research develops new varieties of oats, barley, wheat, and rye that are more resistant to the small-grain diseases common to a humid climate. These small grains can and should be used as two-purpose crops--as pasture in the winter and as a grain crop in the spring. Oats can be an especially important crop as livestock feed on many farms to bridge the gap between spring and fall, after the corn supply has run out and before the new corn crop is harvested.

In small grains, yields have been increased by the use of weed killers which eliminate the competition for moisture and fertility. Rotations of grass mixtures and grain crops which greatly step up the output of feed units and at the same time maintain soil fertility are being developed to suit nearly all types of soil and climate.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: With increasing emphasis on efficient livestock production, the use of grain sorghums is gaining in importance and merit, especially in some of the Southern States. Some of the combine varieties of grain sorghums common to the Great Plains can be grown successfully in the Deep South where they can be planted after a winter crop, such as oats, and harvested early enough in the fall to permit the planting of a winter legume. This makes use of the long growing season for two grain crops and some forage, all from the same field. Another advantage of grain sorghum over corn is that livestock and poultry may more easily harvest it directly from the field.

GRASSLANDS: There is a tremendous potential for increased production of livestock feed from the Nation's grazing lands which total nearly a billion acres. Of these billion acres, only 10 or 15 percent are under improved management. In the humid areas, experience shows that a large proportion of this land could produce several times more forage for livestock. Fertilizer shortages may limit the possibilities for immediate improvement, but considerable improvement is possible through seeding improved grass strains, controlling weeds and brush with chemicals at relatively low costs in time and labor.

In the arid areas, reseeding and other types of improved management would increase grazing capacity. Also, it is estimated that the use of chemicals on the 100 million acres of brush and mesquite-covered land in the Southwest could provide improved pasture to feed an additional 500 million pounds of beef annually. Airplane applications of 2,4-D plus 2,4,5-T has proved to be an effective and economical way of killing sand sagebrush. In experiments at Woodward, Oklahoma, the production of beef, per acre, was increased two to four times after the sagebrush was killed and the land was reseeded to pasture grasses.

In connection with grass or forage production, the contribution of these feeds toward saving grains in dairy production should be considered. Research shows that on good pasture alone dairy cows can produce at least 80 percent of what they could produce with the best combination of concentrate feed supplements. It is also a fact that improved grassland in many of the more humid areas can produce as many feed units per acre as corn and other feed grains and do it at less cost per unit and with greater returns per man-hour of labor.

Pastures will be stronger and more productive if cattle are carried on harvested roughage well into the spring. Grasses that develop a sound root system will recover more quickly after grazing. Those that are over-grazed or pastured too early may not be able to make the growth that will be needed later on.

It is estimated that hay and pasture now provides at least two-thirds of the feed nutrients for dairy cows, three-fourths for beef cattle, and more than 90 percent for sheep. But these proportions can be increased. It would be possible to increase substantially national milk, meat, and wool production with no increase in the costly feeding of corn and other grains if more improved grasslands are made available.

Too little care is given to the curing of hay to preserve its nutritive quality. Much of the feeding value of hay is lost through usual methods of curing. Field-cured hay, even when made during good weather, will lose as much as 25 percent of the dry matter and 30 percent of the protein found in the standing crop. If hay is rained on while curing, the losses move up to 40 and 45 percent. Losses in the field are often unavoidable, but nutrients can be preserved if hay is cured in the barn. However, more and more studies are showing that the best way of retaining the feed value of hay is to convert it to silage. In this respect trench silos are proving to be inexpensive and effective preservers of forage nutrients on increasing numbers of farms.

FERTILIZER: While plans to increase the use of fertilizer in 1952 must be realistically considered by farmers in view of the supply situation, the results of recent regional surveys show that in the longer run, it will be possible to support the larger numbers of livestock which will be demanded by the growing population.

In the 13 Southern States the present average yield of 26 bushels an acre of corn is far below the potential production for this crop. A combination of heavier fertilization, the use of adapted hybrids, close spacing, and other good management practices would triple yields for many farmers. These practices applied on a major portion of the 24 million Southern corn acres could mean a very significant addition to the corn supply.

In the 12 North Central States, the survey shows that if 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre (an amount now applied only to tobacco) were available and applied to such field crops as corn, wheat, and oats, along with a proper balance of other fertilizer nutrients, those States would produce an additional 600 million bushels of corn, 200 million bushels of wheat, and 400 million bushels of oats. It would take 25 million acres to produce these additional bushels under present practices. The use of 40 pounds of phosphoric acid fertilizer an acre on soybeans would boost yields of this crop in the North Central States by about 42 million bushels, the equivalent of almost 2 million acres at current production rates.

In the Western States, the survey indicates that many farmers are getting less than half of the potential yields on their present acreages of wheat, hay, and corn. Increased use of phosphoric oxide and nitrogen would boost hay yields nearly 6 million tons, or the equivalent of 3.8 million acres with present practices. An extra 48 million bushels of wheat could be produced on the present acreage planted to this crop in the Western States, and corn yields could be increased 10 bushels an acre.

In the Northeastern States the possibilities for increasing yields of grass, hay, and permanent pastures through use of fertilizer are quite promising. Estimates are that 10 percent higher yields would result from tripling the present average application of 5 pounds of phosphoric oxide per acre. These higher yields would be equal to the production from an additional million acres under present practices. Pasture renovation tests in the Northeastern States show that higher rates of fertilization, along with improved grasses and legumes, can increase yields four to six times.

While this section indicates what may be expected with much larger applications of fertilizer elements, it must be recognized that these practices cannot have general use in 1952 due to the limits on fertilizer availability. Nitrate and potash supplies are expected to be about 5 percent larger than in 1951 but these increases will be more than offset by an expected 8 percent reduction in phosphate fertilizer supplies. Therefore, the possibilities for increased yields in 1952 by use of more fertilizers are limited.

The plentiful supply of limestone should encourage its use on relatively acid soils to stimulate the growth of legumes, of which an ever-increasing use is required if the larger demands being placed on cropland are to be matched with an increasing productive ability by the soil. Wherever legumes are handicapped by soil deficiencies, consideration should also be given to the proper application of phosphate, and the trace element boron, where its availability is found essential to obtaining good stands. In some areas in the Midwest, where the native supply of phosphate is low, and a sod-forming legume is included in the regular rotation, the use of rock phosphate can profitably be increased as a substitute for super-phosphates, for there is no shortage of raw rock phosphate.

Many relatively inexpensive practices such as use of limestone, fertilizer, and better varieties of seeds provide larger amounts of pasture and forage for livestock, help control erosion, and increase soil fertility for crops in the future. In view of short nitrogen supplies, legume cover crops are particularly needed. In the Southeast it is estimated that the nitrogen value of winter legumes averages about 37 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

GRAIN STORAGE: Feed losses due to rodents, insects, wastage, or poor handling may appear small to the individual producer. Outwardly, such losses are often as inconspicuous as the first signs of the insects or rats which cause them. In total, however, such losses are very costly and need to be reduced, particularly now that the feed requirements of increasing livestock numbers are exceeding production of feed grains. Losses due to rats alone are estimated at 4 percent of the total grain and cereal crop, or about 240 million bushels of grain. Also, much of an estimated 300 to 600 million bushels of grain lost to insects each year could be avoided if proper controls were used. Complete prevention of losses to rodents and insects would save more than enough grain to eliminate the prospective feed grain deficits during the next few years and greatly reduce the efforts needed otherwise to increase production. While complete eradication of such losses is not possible, farmers can utilize rat and insect control measures which would greatly reduce these losses.

A full control program is a year-round activity, including necessary protective measures as grain grows in the fields, thorough cleaning, tightening and fumigation of bins or cribs as a preparation for storage, and in frequent inspection during storage. Rat control also involves constant precautions, such as cleaning out trash and loose feed supplies before and after grain is stored. Hungry rats are easily poisoned. If rats do make inroads, poisons, such as the relatively new drug Warfarin, fumigants, and traps can clean them out.

Improved temporary storage and more permanent storage facilities for grain, particularly corn and small grains, are needed on farms. Inadequate storage facilities are responsible for further millions of bushels of badly needed grain being lost or spoiled. Farmers should plan to provide adequate storage well in advance of crop harvests for grain to be retained on the farm. In most areas, there will be

available adequate supplies of most of the types of building materials needed for construction of farm storage facilities. Particular effort should be made to eliminate on-the-ground storage of all grain. In the Corn Belt, the amount of corn stored in temporary, round, open-top cribs should be cut to the minimum, especially on farms where a soft or wet corn harvest is common. If such temporary storage is necessary, special effort should be made to provide cover as a means of reducing the heavy losses of corn which have been experienced in temporary structures of recent years.

Losses and lowering of feed quality due to over-heating and molding may also be prevented if grain and hay of high-moisture content is dried mechanically. Thorough screening out of shelled corn and dirt will prevent formation of spoilage pockets composed of shelled corn, silks, and fine trash. Where mechanical drying of damp corn is not possible, special attention should be given to providing extra ventilation through using narrower cribs, more ventilators, and air passage-ways. Hay dryers, where available, will prove useful in preventing spoilage and providing higher quality feed.

Information which outlines effective control measures against insects, rats, and losses from spoilage have been prepared to suit regional conditions and varying types of equipment and are available from the Department and the various State Land Grant Colleges.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: Electricity applied to farmstead tasks is one of the most important factors in increasing farm production in the face of a dwindling manpower supply. Approximately 4-1/2 million, or 84 percent, of the Nation's farms now have electric service. The number of electrified farms has considerably more than doubled since 1940. During the same period, the use of electricity on farms has increased nearly five-fold--an indication of the extent to which farmers are putting power to work productively.

Just as the tractor has revolutionized field work on the farm, the electric motor is revolutionizing work around the farmstead. A one-horsepower motor can do as much farmstead work in an hour as one man can do by hand in an entire day. One kilowatt-hour of electricity, costing 3 to 5 cents, can pump 500 or more gallons of water from a farm well; milk 20 cows; heat 4 gallons of water; grind 100 pounds of grain; run a tool grinder for 3 hours; shell 30 bushels of corn; cool 10 gallons of milk, or cut one ton of silage and elevate it into a 30-foot silo.

The tremendous potential significance of this lies in the fact that on the average farm about a third of the working time of the labor force is spent in doing farmstead chores. By making increased use of electricity around the farmstead, the farmer and his family have more time and opportunity to use modern machines and methods in the production of field crops.

Information on how to utilize the labor savings of electricity and to put this power to work on productive farmstead tasks is available from several sources. Most rural electric cooperatives, as well as other rural power suppliers, employ agricultural engineers to work with farm consumers. Information may also be obtained from offices of the Extension Service and from REA.

FEEDS

Increased feed production in 1952 is needed to meet the large and expanding requirements of livestock. Continued strong demand will require the maintenance of a very high level of livestock, dairy, and poultry production, which cannot be done unless the production of feeds is expanded. Since the beginning of the Korean conflict, and looking ahead to the end of the 1951-52 feeding year, feed grain stocks will have been reduced by about 36 percent.

The total quantity of feed concentrates (feed grains, mill feeds, protein meals, etc.) required for livestock feeding, which totaled 133 million tons in 1950-51, is expected to expand to around 138 million tons in 1952-53. 1 Of this total about 112 million tons would be feed grains. In addition to feed uses, an estimated 19 million tons of feed grains will be required for food, industrial uses, and exports. Total disappearance of feed grain in 1952-53 is estimated at about 131 million tons, or about 12 million tons above the 1951 production of feed grains. If the prospective demand for livestock products during the next few years is to be filled, aggressive action is necessary to expand feed grain production well above the level of 1950-51 and the current year.

Record hay production in 1951 will slightly exceed probable utilization and provide a carry-over of about 20 million tons, largely in the Midwest, for feeding in 1952-53. This stock plus a goal production of 98.5 million tons of tame hay, and an estimated 12.5 million tons production of wild hay in 1952, would provide at least normal per head supplies for prospective livestock numbers. Farmers and ranchers are urged, however, to augment total feed supplies to the fullest extent possible by increasing the amount of forage produced from the available acreage of grasses and legumes by pasture and range renovation, rotation, grazing management, and the adoption of other superior practices.

Currently, feed is available in quantities sufficient to meet the 1951-52 feeding year's requirements. However, the volume of feeding is at or near record level, and a heavy drain is being made upon reserve supplies of feed grains. This heavy drain cannot continue beyond 1952 without reducing grain reserves to a dangerously low level.

With normal yields on the goal acreages for feed grains in 1952, a total of about 129 million tons would be produced. This would about meet actual requirements without further reducing reserve supplies. These goals have been set at what appears to be a maximum feasible level in light of need for the production of other crops and for maintaining the proper balance in crop production. A further decline in 1952-53 carry-over supplies, i.e., below 20 million tons, likely would be followed by reduced breeding and feeding plans by farmers. A much larger carry-over is desirable, for a reserve this small would make livestock production in 1952-53 and later years extremely vulnerable to the effects of possible bad crop years. Reserves of all feed grains should be built to about 35 million tons as quickly as possible, providing this can be accomplished without interrupting the high level of livestock production. If livestock production is to keep pace with the growing population, feed production must be expanded.

The 1952 production of feed grains and the total supply and utilization of all concentrates, assuming that goals are met, are shown in the following table. Should feed grain acreage and production total about the same as the average of the past 3 years, stocks would be reduced further in 1952-53. While the full impact of a smaller crop might be reflected in lower ending stocks, possibly resulting in an ending stock as low as 15 million tons, it is believed that there would actually be some restriction of feeding operations and livestock production before stocks are reduced much below 20 million tons.

1. A ton of corn is equal to 35-1/2 bushels.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

Feed Concentrate Balance, Numbers of Animal Units, and Feed per Unit,
United States, Year Beginning October, Average 1946-50, 1950
and 1951, with Projections for 1952

Item	1946-50	1950	1951	Projections
	Average		Indicated	with 1952
			1/	Goals
	Million Tons			
<u>Supply</u>				
Stocks beg. of year 2/	18.9	31.2	28.9	20.0
Production of feed grains:				
Corn	88.6	87.7	86.5	94.5
Oats	22.4	23.4	22.0	21.8
Barley	6.7	7.2	6.1	7.0
Sorghum grains	4.1	6.7	4.6	5.6
Total	121.8	125.0	119.2	128.9
Other grains fed 3/	5.0	4.4	6.0	6.0
By-products feeds fed	20.1	21.6	21.6	21.2
Total supply	165.8	182.2	175.7	176.1
<u>Utilization, October-September</u>				
Concentrates fed 4/				
Corn	75.3	79.8		
Oats	19.7	20.7		
Barley & sorghum	5.8	7.5		
Wheat & rye	4.6	3.4		
Oilseed cake & meal	7.1	8.6		
Animal protein feeds	2.4	2.5		
Other by-product feeds	10.5	10.5		
Total concentrates fed	125.4	133.0	136.5	137.5
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry & export	17.6	20.5	19.0	18.7
Total utilization	143.0	153.5	155.5	156.2
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	143.3	153.3	155.7	156.1
Stocks at end of crop year 2/	22.5	28.9	20.0	20.0
<u>Supply & utilization per animal unit</u>				
Total supply (mil. tons)	165.8	182.2	175.7	176.1
Concentrates fed (mil. tons)	125.4	133.0	136.5	137.5
No. of grain-consuming animal units fed annually (millions) 5/	165.4	176.8	181.0	181.0
Supply per animal unit (ton)	1.00	1.03	.97	.97
Concentrates fed per animal unit (ton)	.76	.75	.75	.76

- 1/ Preliminary estimates, based on indications in November 1951.
 2/ Stocks of corn in all positions on October 1, oats and barley July 1, and from 1947 to date sorghum grains on October 1.
 3/ Domestic wheat and rye and imported grains.
 4/ Total quantities fed in the U. S., including domestically produced and imported grains and by-product feeds.
 5/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during the October-September feeding season.

BY-PRODUCT FEEDS

The quantity of high protein feeds, including oilseed meal and cake, animal proteins, and grain protein feeds, available for feeding in 1952-53 will be about 1 or 2 percent less than the record 21.6 million tons now estimated to be available for the 1951-52 feeding year, if the 1952 goals for oilseed crops are realized. The amount of high protein feed, including soybean meal, expected to be available per unit of livestock will be about 144 pounds in 1952-53, as compared with 146 pounds in 1951-52. The estimated supply per animal unit for 1952-53 will be the fourth largest, being exceeded only in the three preceding years.

CORN

A national production goal of 3,375 million bushels of corn is recommended for 1952, and the final goal acreage is 89 million acres. To meet the 1952 production goal on the 89 million acres available for corn will require somewhat higher than average yields, particularly in those States which have indicated a preference for the goals program to emphasize higher yields. Therefore, a real effort by farmers will be needed to increase yields per acre in 1952 and plans for such must be included as an essential part of the 1952 Corn Goals Program. Field workers on the goals program are urged to provide farmer groups with a list of practices which are adapted locally and which if used by large numbers of farmers will add appreciably to the production of corn from the available acreage.

If the goal for 1952 is reached, the total supply of corn for the 1952-53 feeding year will be about 3,870 million bushels, which would be only 38 million bushels larger than that for the 1951-52 year. It would be 121 million bushels smaller than in 1950-51 and 335 million bushels below the record supply in 1949-50. The requirements for corn, however, will be larger than in these years of larger supplies. Total domestic use and exports of corn in 1952-53 are expected to be the largest on record, totaling about 3,381 million bushels. This would be 43 million bushels more than is now estimated for 1951-52 and about 330 million above the average disappearance of corn during the 5-year period 1946-50.

A crop of 3,375 million bushels in 1952 would barely meet the actual needs now in prospect for corn during the 1952-53 marketing year, and would not provide any additional supplies for reserve stocks which are expected to be at the undesirably low level of about 500 million bushels by October 1, 1952. This would be approximately 250 million bushels less than the carry-over supplies on October 1, 1951 and about 370 million bushels below the carry-over on October 1, 1950. Corn stocks, however, should be increased to as much as 800 million to a billion bushels just as soon as possible without conflicting with current livestock production.

Any program designed to stabilize corn supplies against unpredictable and uncontrollable variations in crop yields would call for the maintenance of a stockpile of corn sufficiently large to assure a normal supply in years of short crops. Furthermore, if per capita supplies of livestock, dairy, and poultry products are to be maintained, the production of corn and other feeds will need to be increased from year to year to keep pace with the annual increase in our expanding population.

The short corn crop of 1947 is a most recent illustration of the impact of extreme variations in feed supplies upon the production and prices of livestock. Had reserves been sufficient to supplement the short 1947 corn production by providing around 600 million bushels, the resultant decline in livestock numbers on farms could have been prevented and the short supplies and extremely high prices of meat and other livestock products that followed the period of liquidation could have been avoided.

If supplies are available, exports of corn in 1952-53 are expected to total 75 to 100 million bushels as compared with 90 to 100 million bushels now estimated for 1951-52 and 111 million exported in 1950-51. Since World War II, the corn exported from the United States, although averaging only about 3 percent of production, is an important factor in American cooperative effort with friendly nations in a common defense effort. Therefore, to the extent that these nations cannot fill their essential food requirements by increasing their own production of livestock feeds, it is important that these exports be continued insofar as possible, even under a tightening supply situation. Imports of corn to the United States are only nominal, generally averaging less than a million bushels per year.

Although the normal production from 89 million acres of corn will do no more than provide the actual requirements for the 1952 crop, and even though there will be an urgent need to build reserve stocks of corn, land does not appear to be available for a larger acreage. A larger acreage of corn would tend to cause unwarranted shifts in established crop-rotation systems and would interfere with the pasture and hay improvement programs which are also needed to maintain the high level of livestock production and the humus content of the soil.

It is believed that over a period of years the desired level of feed supplies may be achieved only from increased use of fertilizer, increased use of adapted hybrid seed corn, and by the wider employment of soil improvement practices already proven for the corn-producing areas. These practices can contribute relatively small increases in one year. Therefore, the planting of at least 89 million acres of corn should be obtained even if it becomes necessary to reduce the acreage of less productive feed crops such as oats. In the principal feed grain producing areas, corn on the average will produce from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much feed per acre as can be harvested from an acre of oats.

The acreage of corn may also be increased by a shift of poor stands of pasture lands and weedy unproductive haylands to the production of corn, if these are in areas or on lands suitable for corn production. It is believed that the planting of 89 million acres of corn in 1952 can be achieved without undue disturbance of established crop-rotation systems, interference with the pasture and hay improvement programs, or preventing the planting of the desired acreages of other most needed crops.

Corn as one of the basic commodities will be supported at 90 percent of the September 15, 1952 parity price. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements.

CORN

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - October 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average		Indicated	Preliminary
Million bushels				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	454	860	744	495
Production	3,165	3,131	3,088	3,375
Imports	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	3,620	3,992	3,833	3,871
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food <u>1/</u>	137	143	145	148
Industry	117	127	131	136
Feed	2,685	2,855	2,950	3,000
Seed	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	2,951	3,137	3,238	3,296
Exports <u>2/</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>85</u>
Total	3,050	3,248	3,338	3,381
Ending stocks	570	744	495	490
Desirable ending stocks				1,000
Difference				- .510

ACREAGE - PLANTED

Thousand acres	87,057	84,370	86,221	89,000
Yield bushels per acre	36.3	37.1	35.8	<u>3/</u> 37.9

1/ Includes shipments to territories and military requirements.

2/ Includes grain, meal, grits, starch, flour.

3/ 1952 yield raised from 37.5 to 37.9 based on assumption of increased availability and use of nitrogenous fertilizers.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

CORN

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Bushels				Percent
Maine	413	455	480	460	96
N. H.	525	630	630	613	97
Vt.	2,431	3,060	3,036	3,147	104
Mass.	1,584	1,520	1,755	1,680	96
R. I.	294	280	301	278	92
Conn.	2,008	1,935	1,980	2,130	108
N. Y.	26,784	30,340	30,786	30,555	99
N. J.	8,720	9,558	9,964	9,730	98
Pa.	61,418	60,834	61,160	65,420	107
Ohio	182,128	174,928	169,153	197,199	117
Ind.	234,247	213,790	258,940	245,951	95
Ill.	469,449	419,934	493,625	495,412	100
Mich.	62,601	64,796	70,875	72,041	102
Wis.	113,035	104,304	107,448	116,289	108
Minn.	229,143	194,218	214,680	235,274	110
Iowa	528,693	463,655	494,638	537,929	109
Mo.	164,796	187,110	142,800	188,958	132
N. Dak.	25,733	25,042	23,294	28,143	121
S. Dak.	101,864	99,296	97,425	103,847	107
Nebr.	223,393	250,675	206,596	250,662	121
Kans.	70,273	93,188	58,422	89,207	153
Del.	4,606	5,256	5,957	5,587	94
Md.	18,010	18,920	20,800	21,338	103
Va.	48,412	54,733	50,760	55,653	110
W. Va.	11,366	9,287	9,424	11,257	119
N. Car.	71,108	81,955	73,066	77,515	106
S. Car.	29,756	33,258	26,106	31,917	122
Ga.	51,595	57,172	58,905	59,341	101
Fla.	8,213	9,968	11,616	9,574	83
Ky.	85,171	78,810	83,070	85,162	103
Tenn.	69,052	72,794	64,387	71,422	111
Ala.	53,028	64,012	50,806	57,411	113
Miss.	47,080	60,473	41,580	49,753	120
Ark.	30,893	38,610	27,875	32,158	116
La.	16,868	19,918	18,669	17,429	93
Okla.	28,404	31,725	24,120	30,128	125
Tex.	54,448	65,730	45,786	54,310	119
Mont.	2,940	3,838	2,232	2,955	133
Idaho	1,314	1,645	1,900	1,900	100
Wyo.	1,066	1,156	1,098	1,154	105
Colo.	14,888	14,496	14,899	16,252	109
N. Mex.	1,925	1,414	1,610	1,942	121
Ariz.	385	396	368	420	114
Utah	804	960	864	979	113
Nev.	82	105	80	98	122
Wash.	856	870	660	822	125
Oreg.	1,085	1,036	1,120	1,080	97
Calif.	2,315	2,924	2,346	2,518	107
U. S.	3,165,232	3,131,009	3,088,092	3,375,000	109

CORN

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

State	P L A N T I N G A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	- - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - -				Percent
Maine	11	13	12	12	100
N. H.	12	14	14	14	100
Vt.	57	68	69	71	103
Mass.	37	38	39	40	103
R. I.	7	7	7	7	100
Conn.	47	45	44	50	114
N. Y.	694	748	741	760	103
N. J.	185	178	189	200	106
Pa.	1,384	1,354	1,408	1,440	102
Ohio	3,559	3,384	3,621	3,700	102
Ind.	4,588	4,345	4,736	4,800	101
Ill.	8,900	8,300	9,047	9,100	101
Mich.	1,739	1,690	1,758	1,800	102
Wis.	2,580	2,595	2,491	2,600	104
Minn.	5,379	5,152	5,410	5,600	104
Iowa	10,944	9,905	10,896	11,000	101
Mo.	4,385	4,200	4,536	4,600	101
N. Dak.	1,242	1,350	1,256	1,400	111
S. Dak.	3,976	3,855	4,048	4,150	103
Nebr.	7,394	6,843	7,390	7,650	104
Kans.	2,690	2,676	2,890	3,050	106
Del.	144	146	161	170	106
Md.	473	474	521	535	103
Va.	1,145	1,128	1,139	1,185	104
W. Va.	237	254	249	260	104
N. Car.	2,228	2,248	2,181	2,235	102
S. Car.	1,429	1,452	1,379	1,430	104
Ga.	3,318	3,500	3,500	3,600	103
Fla.	707	723	737	750	102
Ky.	2,292	2,180	2,180	2,290	105
Tenn.	2,200	2,175	2,110	2,190	104
Ala.	2,788	2,877	2,704	2,735	101
Miss.	2,296	2,313	1,920	2,100	109
Ark.	1,383	1,485	1,158	1,310	113
La.	941	884	778	840	108
Okla.	1,377	1,316	1,250	1,300	104
Tex.	2,955	3,171	2,378	2,675	112
Mont.	199	213	196	210	107
Idaho	30	36	40	42	105
Wyo.	66	71	64	70	109
Colo.	666	650	670	700	104
N. Mex.	145	118	130	140	108
Ariz.	36	38	36	38	106
Utah	24	25	26	28	108
Nev.	3	3	2	3	150
Wash.	16	15	12	15	125
Oreg.	30	29	29	30	103
Calif.	71	86	69	75	109
U. S.	87,057	84,370	86,221	89,000	103

OATS

A national production goal of 1,360 million bushels of oats is recommended for the 1952 crop. Under average yield conditions this will require the seeding of 42,900 thousand acres, or about 80 thousand acres more than the acreage seeded to oats in 1951, and about 5 percent less than the average acreage planted in the 5-year period 1946-50. Slight reduction in oat acreage is recommended mainly in the Corn Belt States to make it possible to produce the largest practicable acreage of corn in this area, where the average acre production of feed from corn is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than is produced from oats.

A crop of this size, together with the anticipated carry-in stocks and imports, would provide a total supply for the 1952-53 marketing year of about 1,677 million bushels. This would be 33 million bushels less than for 1951-52, but is above the average for the 1946-50 period. If the corn goal is met, domestic demand for oats in 1952-53 is expected to be about 10 million bushels higher than now estimated for 1951-52. This is true for food, feed, and seed uses, which constitute almost the entire usage of oats.

After allowing for estimated domestic needs of about 1.4 billion bushels, approximately the same as in the preceding two years, and an export of about 5 million bushels, the carry-over at the end of the 1952-53 marketing year would be around 234 million bushels. This would be about 43 million bushels less than the carry-in stocks for the year, 64 million bushels less than the carry-over July 1, 1951, and about 19 million bushels below the average for the 5-year period 1946-50. If the 1952 corn goal is not met, increasing demands would be placed on oats. The second most important feed crop with resultant lower ending stocks being probable unless offset in part by imports.

It is expected that exports of oats from the United States will not exceed 5 million bushels. This is about the same as now estimated for 1951-52, but is 14 million bushels less than the average export of oats during the 5-year period 1946-50. Imports of oats, principally from Canada, are expected to be about 40 million bushels during the period July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953. This would be the same as now estimated for 1951-52, and about double the average imports in the period 1946-50. If it should become expedient to supplement domestic feed supplies in 1952-53 with larger imports of oats, additional supplies might be found in Canada because Canada is now a source for oat imports and there are chances for further expansion of production there.

Because of the need to improve the productivity of the soil and to maximize forage production to provide adequate hay and pasture for increasing cattle numbers, farmers are urged to utilize oat acreage to the fullest extent possible as a nurse crop for the seeding of legumes and grasses. The production of adequate supplies of good quality hay and the maintenance of improved pastures are absolutely necessary if the very high level of beef and dairy cattle numbers is to be sustained.

Price support on the 1952 oats crop has been announced at 80 percent of the August 15, 1951 parity price. This provides a national average price support of 78 cents per bushel as compared with 72 cents for the 1951 crop. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements, which will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature April 30, 1953, or earlier on demand.

OATS

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	: Crop Year Beginning - July 1			
	: 1946-50	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952
	: Average	:	: Indicated	: Preliminary
: Million bushels				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	253	220	298	277
Production	1,397	1,465	1,372	1,360
Imports <u>1/</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	1,664	1,715	1,710	1,677
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food <u>2/</u>	35	34	35	35
Feed	1,251	1,274	1,290	1,300
Seed	105	102	103	103
Total	<u>1,391</u>	<u>1,410</u>	<u>1,428</u>	<u>1,438</u>
Exports <u>3/</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	1,410	1,417	1,433	1,443
Ending stocks	254	298	277	234
Desirable ending stocks				275
Difference				-41

ACREAGE - PLANTED

Thousand acres	44,881	46,642	42,820	42,900
Yield bushels per acre	31.1	31.4	32.0	31.7

1/ Includes grain, catmeal, and ground oats.

2/ Includes shipments to territories and military requirements.

3/ Includes grain and catmeal.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

OATS

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Bushels				Percent
Maine	3,436	4,802	5,456	5,560	102
N. H.	223	210	200	208	104
Vt.	1,259	1,295	1,482	1,490	101
Mass.	252	231	304	263	87
R. I.	32	33	36	33	92
Conn.	205	190	216	217	100
N. Y.	26,090	33,841	36,810	30,896	84
N. J.	1,410	1,677	1,840	1,691	92
Pa.	26,724	29,944	35,070	29,252	83
Ohio	44,940	41,292	50,307	42,683	85
Ind.	51,018	52,577	52,836	52,113	99
Ill.	158,662	166,218	144,564	153,973	107
Mich.	56,374	58,460	61,295	56,229	92
Wis.	126,695	141,814	140,434	127,629	91
Minn.	187,828	188,737	215,468	179,500	83
Iowa	231,466	264,737	187,506	233,445	124
Mo.	46,442	55,242	29,018	39,560	136
No. Dak.	56,835	59,528	58,050	50,298	87
So. Dak.	91,178	87,742	119,510	83,186	70
Nebr.	64,589	66,100	65,565	56,285	86
Kans.	29,477	21,120	16,288	21,455	132
Del.	179	224	279	301	108
Md.	1,453	1,870	2,065	1,815	88
Va.	4,491	5,200	5,525	5,877	106
W. Va.	1,713	1,568	1,650	1,579	96
No. Car.	11,180	11,859	14,874	12,626	85
So. Car.	17,468	18,984	18,032	18,487	103
Ga.	15,425	16,119	13,962	17,964	129
Fla.	459	288	500	539	108
Ky.	2,909	2,832	2,825	2,970	105
Tenn.	6,192	5,975	4,950	6,512	132
Ala.	4,942	4,108	3,219	6,036	188
Miss.	9,730	7,719	5,845	7,245	124
Ark.	7,877	6,254	4,760	5,898	124
La.	2,891	1,952	2,310	2,665	115
Okla.	21,358	14,665	9,265	17,265	186
Tex.	28,580	27,027	7,756	30,019	387
Mont.	11,458	15,984	10,857	10,858	100
Idaho	7,550	9,540	8,213	7,904	96
Wyo.	4,548	5,184	5,184	4,985	96
Colo.	6,226	4,940	6,540	6,779	104
N. Mex.	840	759	851	844	99
Ariz.	334	300	234	317	135
Utah	1,988	2,186	2,068	2,066	100
Nev.	337	360	320	352	110
Wash.	6,849	8,183	6,930	7,689	111
Oreg.	9,498	8,992	6,578	9,010	137
Calif.	5,437	6,272	4,401	5,432	123
U. S.	1,397,047	1,465,134	1,372,248	1,360,000	99

OATS

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

P L A N T E D A C R E A G E					Percent 1952
State :	1946-50 :	1951 :	1952 :	Goal is of	
:	Average :	1950 :	Indicated :	Goals :	1951 Indicated
Thousands					Percent
Maine :	91	111	137	140	102
N. H. :	12	11	11	11	100
Vt. :	69	80	82	83	101
Mass. :	15	14	15	15	100
R. I. :	3	3	3	3	100
Conn. :	16	13	14	15	107
N. Y. :	769	842	876	900	103
N. J. :	50	49	52	55	106
Pa. :	823	819	868	875	101
Ohio :	1,216	1,181	1,264	1,175	93
Ind. :	1,413	1,457	1,457	1,400	96
Ill. :	3,792	3,959	3,524	3,600	102
Mich. :	1,467	1,501	1,516	1,500	99
Wis. :	2,960	3,000	2,940	2,900	99
Minn. :	5,034	5,168	4,961	4,850	98
Iowa :	6,079	6,555	5,834	5,925	102
Mo. :	1,948	2,016	1,532	1,600	104
N. Dak. :	2,241	2,225	2,047	2,000	98
S. Dak. :	3,287	3,474	3,231	3,125	97
Nebr. :	2,648	2,862	2,347	2,350	100
Kans. :	1,435	1,520	1,216	1,200	99
Del. :	7	10	11	12	109
Md. :	51	61	64	60	94
Va. :	179	196	214	225	105
W. Va. :	77	69	71	70	99
N. C. :	478	506	506	525	104
S. C. :	742	758	720	750	104
Ga. :	810	815	896	900	100
Fla. :	145	123	144	150	104
Ky. :	163	170	162	160	99
Tenn. :	312	325	286	325	114
Ala. :	297	283	226	360	159
Miss. :	397	356	267	300	112
Ark. :	405	321	289	300	104
La. :	160	148	141	150	106
Okla. :	1,208	1,204	1,023	1,000	98
Tex. :	1,723	1,849	1,572	1,600	102
Mont. :	429	524	393	400	102
Idaho :	195	235	212	200	94
Wyo. :	171	191	191	185	97
Colo. :	230	238	250	250	100
N. Mex. :	49	47	52	45	86
Ariz. :	29	25	23	25	109
Utah :	50	53	50	50	100
Nev. :	12	13	12	12	100
Wash. :	224	257	239	240	100
Oreg. :	406	403	367	370	101
Calif. :	564	602	512	514	100
U. S. :	44,881	46,642	42,820	42,900	100

BARLEY

A 1952 national goal of 290 million bushels of barley was announced on July 14, 1951. Under average yield conditions this would require the seeding of 12,865 thousand acres, or about 1.6 million acres more than was planted for harvest in 1951. The production goal for 1952 is about 36 million bushels larger than the 1951 crop, 11 million above the average for the 5-year period 1946-50, but is about 11 million bushels below the production in 1950.

A crop of 290 million bushels, together with the estimated carry-over and imports would provide a total supply for the 1952-53 marketing year of about 372 million bushels as compared with 362 million in 1951-52. This would be about 23 million bushels less than in 1950-51, but it would be 14 million above the average for the 5-year period 1946-50.

Current estimates of the 1952-53 requirements indicate that about 280 million bushels will be needed for domestic use, which is 16 million above the amount now estimated for 1951-52. Exports are expected to total 30 million bushels in 1952-53, or about 5 million bushels less than estimated for 1951-52. This would be 10 million bushels less than the exports in 1950-51. Total requirements are expected to be approximately 311 million bushels, which is only slightly more than was utilized in each of the past two years.

The total supply of 372 million bushels would provide for the anticipated requirements for 1952-53 and leave year-end stocks of about 61 million bushels, about the same as now estimated for carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year. This would be 32 million bushels less than the carry-in stocks for 1951-52 and about 8 million below the average for the 5-year period 1946-50. What is said above assumes that corn and oat goals will be met in 1952. To the extent that this is not true, increasing requirements will be placed upon barley supplies, and if the barley goal is not exceeded, year-end stocks probably would be lowered accordingly.

The over-all feed situation and the industrial requirements for barley would indicate that the largest practicable acreage of barley should be seeded for harvest in 1952. It is especially important that the production of barley be maintained at the highest possible level in the Northern Plains States and the Pacific Coast Area, where barley constitutes the principal source of feed grain. In these areas, barley competes for land with wheat and where other conditions are equal, barley should be given first choice of the land in 1952.

Price support on the 1952 crop of barley has been announced at 80 percent of the August 15, 1951 parity price. This provides a national average support price on barley of \$1.22 per bushel as compared with \$1.11 for the 1951 crop. The 1952 price support program for barley will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements, which will be available to farmers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. The maturity date for barley loans will be April 30, 1953, or earlier on demand.

BARLEY

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - July 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average		Indicated	Preliminary
	Million Bushels			
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	69	80	93	62
Production	279	301	254	290
Imports <u>1/</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	358	395	362	372
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food <u>2/</u>	6	7	7	7
Industry	91	95	97	98
Feed	140	142	140	155
Seed	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	<u>257</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>281</u>
Exports <u>1/</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	283	302	300	311
Ending stocks	75	93	62	61
Desirable ending stocks				80
Difference				- 19
<u>ACREAGE PLANTED</u>				
Thousand acres	12,256	13,235	11,275	12,865
Yield, bushels per acre	22.8	22.7	22.5	22.5

1/ Includes malt.2/ Includes shipments to territories and military requirements.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

BARLEY

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	THOUSAND BUSHELS - - - - -				Percent
Me.	147	210	155	226	146
Vt.	36	27	31	25	81
N.Y.	2,587	2,550	2,550	2,100	82
N.J.	436	512	600	581	97
Pa.	4,596	5,644	4,899	5,472	112
Ohio	525	728	616	678	110
Ind.	577	675	480	744	155
Ill.	1,021	1,344	1,152	1,415	123
Mich.	4,088	3,910	4,025	4,580	114
Wis.	6,722	8,856	7,276	9,350	129
Minn.	28,725	36,934	39,585	36,400	92
Iowa	977	1,920	690	1,140	165
Mo.	1,604	1,720	1,512	1,820	120
No. Dak.	45,782	50,688	47,687	49,400	104
So. Dak.	26,082	18,942	19,848	15,000	76
Nebr.	8,341	4,864	4,320	3,987	92
Kans.	5,118	3,556	1,145	5,500	480
Del.	341	348	330	392	119
Md.	2,540	2,759	2,924	3,002	103
Va.	2,677	2,898	2,835	2,940	104
W. Va.	316	392	336	441	131
No. Car.	923	888	1,260	1,035	82
So. Car.	520	440	546	475	87
Ga.	113	110	112	123	110
Ky.	1,408	1,480	1,058	1,611	152
Tenn.	1,481	1,221	1,007	1,352	134
Ala.	36	40	48	41	85
Miss.	44	25	25	30	120
Ark.	83	84	64	80	125
Okla.	1,707	1,242	600	1,060	177
Tex.	2,305	1,729	636	2,430	390
Mont.	19,398	23,772	12,725	18,880	148
Idaho	11,448	13,896	10,824	13,600	126
Wyo.	4,632	4,564	4,719	4,698	100
Colo.	15,672	9,555	10,718	16,000	149
N. Mex.	686	836	902	950	105
Ariz.	5,037	6,520	3,626	2,440	67
Utah	5,404	5,520	5,490	5,550	101
Nev.	896	1,050	805	1,127	140
Wash.	4,590	8,750	5,180	7,625	147
Oreg.	11,108	12,210	10,730	13,950	130
Calif.	48,687	57,600	40,338	51,700	128
U.S.	279,416	301,009	254,409	290,000	114

BARLEY

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	T h o u s a n d s				Percent
Maine	5	6	5	7	140
Vt.	1	1	1	1	100
N. Y.	92	77	77	75	97
N. J.	14	18	16	18	112
Pa.	130	162	146	160	110
Ohio	19	27	23	25	109
Ind.	24	27	32	30	94
Ill.	36	50	38	50	132
Mich.	129	116	116	150	129
Wis.	179	217	215	250	116
Minn.	1,078	1,283	1,398	1,400	100
Iowa	34	60	30	40	133
Mo.	87	100	90	100	111
N. Dak.	2,321	2,148	2,363	2,600	110
S. Dak.	1,406	1,256	879	1,000	114
Nebr.	499	411	279	275	99
Kans.	410	636	318	500	157
Del.	13	14	13	15	115
Md.	80	92	89	95	107
Va.	89	103	95	100	105
W. Va.	11	14	14	15	107
N. C.	44	46	44	50	114
S. C.	26	26	24	25	104
Ga.	6	6	6	7	117
Ky.	78	88	66	90	136
Tenn.	88	84	67	85	127
Ala.	3	3	3	3	100
Miss.	3	2	2	2	100
Ark.	7	7	7	7	100
Okla.	168	307	117	100	85
Tex.	187	200	170	200	118
Mont.	809	868	529	800	151
Idaho	332	396	337	400	119
Wyo.	175	185	161	180	112
Colo.	751	840	588	800	136
N. Mex.	38	45	50	50	100
Ariz.	181	198	141	100	71
Utah	123	125	128	125	98
Nev.	28	33	25	35	140
Wash.	145	269	159	250	157
Oreg.	353	398	398	450	113
Calif.	2,054	2,291	2,016	2,200	109
U. S.	12,256	13,235	11,275	12,865	114

GRAIN SORGHUMS

A national production goal of about 200 million bushels of grain sorghums is established for the 1952 crop. Under average yield conditions, this would require 9 million acres for harvest as grain, or about 233 thousand acres more than the October 1 indicated acreage of grain sorghums being harvested as grain in 1951. Production from a much larger acreage could be utilized, for grain sorghums generally may be substituted for corn. To achieve the above goal of grain sorghums would require the planting of about 14.5 million acres of all sorghums (except sirup). This compares with 15.9 million acres planted in 1951 and 16.5 million acres in 1950.

A crop of 200 million bushels, together with expected carry-over stocks would provide a total supply of about 212 million bushels for the 1952-53 marketing year. This would be about 8 million bushels more than in 1951-52 and 47 million bushels more than the average for the 5-year period 1946-50. It would be, however, 85 million bushels below the record supplies for the 1950-51 marketing year, when cotton and wheat acreage allotments contributed to a very large acreage of sorghums.

Domestic utilization of grain sorghums in 1952-53, based upon the production of 200 million bushels and also on the assumption that the corn goal is met, would total about 150 million bushels as compared with 142 million bushels now estimated for the 1951-52 marketing year, and would exceed the average for the 5-year period 1946-50 by about 48 million bushels. The actual demand for grain sorghums for domestic use as a substitute for short corn supplies is expected to be much larger than will be available from 1952 production, but a larger crop is more or less dependent upon the abandonment of winter wheat in the Southwest. However, seedings in excess of the goal are encouraged wherever possible, and especially in the Southwest where sorghums are a less hazardous crop than other feeds and in the South where sorghums can be grown successfully as a catch crop following winter-grown small grains.

Exports are expected to total about 50 million bushels in 1952-53 which would be about the same as the estimate for 1951-52. Exports in 1950-51 totaled 75 million bushels which were the greatest in history.

Approximately 8,767 thousand acres were harvested in 1951, when adverse growing conditions for wheat prevailed in the Southwest, and grain sorghums were planted rather extensively on abandoned wheat land. For 1952 a goal even higher than the 1951 harvested acreage is called for. If much wheat abandonment should occur, every effort should be made to have producers replant such acreage to grain sorghums. The goals should be considered as minimums, to be exceeded if possible.

A record 10,361 thousand acres of grain sorghums were harvested in 1950, with a production of 238 million bushels which also broke all records. The 5-year average 1946-50 acreage harvested was 7,334 thousand acres, and the average production during that period was 145 million bushels. A production as large as the all-time high record would be desirable, because of the widespread use which can be made of grain sorghums, particularly as a substitute for corn.

The price support level for 1952 grain sorghums has been announced at 80 percent of August 15, 1951 parity price. This will provide a national average support price of \$2.38 per cwt., as compared with \$2.17 for the 1951 crop. The price support program for grain sorghums will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements, which will be available to farmers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature March 31, 1953, or earlier on demand.

GPAIN SORGHUMS

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - October 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average		Indicated	Preliminary
Million Bushels				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	20	59	38	12
Production	<u>145</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	165	297	204	212
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food ^{1/}	-	-	-	-
Industry	11	35	20	18
Feed	89	147	120	130
Seed	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>102</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>150</u>
Exports	<u>37</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	139	259	192	200
Ending stocks	26	38	12	12
Desirable ending stocks				30
Difference				-18
<u>ACREAGE - HARVESTED AS GRAIN</u>				
Thousand acres	7,334	10,361	8,767	9,000
Yield bushels per acre	19.4	22.9	18.9	22.2

1/ Small food use included with industrial uses.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

ALL SORGHUMS EXCEPT SYRUP

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952	
	Average		Indicated	Goal	
	- - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - -				Percent
Ind.	3	3	2	3	150
Ill.	4	4	3	4	133
Minn.	12	19	12	14	117
Iowa	9	16	6	10	167
Mo.	156	117	121	121	100
N. Dak.	60	67	55	63	114
S. Dak.	232	420	231	244	106
Nebr.	403	493	424	386	91
Kans.	2,568	3,122	4,104	3,025	72
Va.	12	9	9	9	100
N. C.	30	45	58	56	97
S. C.	23	20	20	23	115
Ga.	36	30	30	35	117
Ky.	19	13	12	17	142
Tenn.	33	28	26	31	119
Ala.	80	77	55	55	100
Miss.	30	28	23	23	100
Ark.	81	96	70	85	121
La.	6	6	5	6	120
Okla.	1,661	1,961	2,118	1,700	80
Tex.	6,914	8,426	6,921	6,966	101
Mont.	5	7	6	6	100
Wyo.	8	10	8	8	100
Colo.	571	625	775	800	103
N. Mex.	444	599	562	600	107
Ariz.	82	103	41	72	176
Calif.	118	142	106	104	98
U. S.	13,600	16,486	15,883	14,466	91

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	-Thousand Bushels-				Percent
Ind.	35	54	30	31	103
Ill.	6	-	-	-	-
Iowa	23	40	19	42	221
Mo.	631	472	425	558	131
N. Dak.	72	91	58	56	97
S. Dak.	426	946	559	606	108
Nebr.	1,734	3,822	1,708	2,466	144
Kans.	23,500	42,096	44,374	39,353	89
N. C.	406	870	1,200	1,127	94
Ala.	914	946	640	738	115
Ark.	325	693	420	429	102
La.	18	19	18	19	106
Okla.	10,563	20,280	14,760	17,381	118
Tex.	91,997	148,818	89,794	118,841	132
Colo.	2,685	1,236	3,234	4,013	124
N. Mex.	4,628	7,985	3,714	7,568	204
Ariz.	2,724	3,784	1,064	2,711	255
Calif.	4,241	5,304	3,788	4,061	107
U. S.	144,928	237,456	165,805	200,000	121

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	-T h o u s a n d s-				Percent
Ind.	1	2	1	1	100
Iowa	1	2	1	2	200
Mo.	31	23	25	25	100
N. Dak.	5	7	4	4	100
S. Dak.	35	86	43	50	116
Nebr.	76	147	122	100	82
Kans.	1,143	1,754	2,017	1,730	86
N. C.	16	29	40	40	100
Ala.	42	44	32	32	100
Ark.	16	33	20	20	100
La.	1	1	1	1	100
Okla.	671	1,014	984	985	100
Tex.	4,678	6,474	4,726	5,200	110
Colo.	172	103	231	250	108
N. Mex.	268	420	391	400	102
Ariz.	66	86	28	60	214
Calif.	112	136	101	100	99
U. S.	7,334	10,361	8,767	9,000	103

HAY

A national production goal of 98.5 million tons of tame hay is recommended for harvest in 1952. With average yield conditions of the past few years, 61.5 million acres of tame hayland would need to be harvested in 1952 to produce the tonnage called for. This is about 262 thousand acres less than the acreage harvested in 1951 when the production of tame hay was about 100 million tons, the largest on record.

A 1952 crop of 98.5 million tons of tame hay, together with the estimated production of 12.5 million tons of wild hay and the record carry-over stocks of about 20 million tons, should provide the largest total supply in history. A total supply of about 131 million tons would be slightly above the record supply of 130 million tons in 1951-52. This would exceed the average for the 5-year period, 1946-50, by about 13 million tons. Because of the increasing number of hay-consuming animal units, the supply of hay per animal unit in 1952-53 will be somewhat less than the record supply per animal unit available following the 1951 harvest. However, it will be a larger supply per animal unit than in any previous year except 1947-48, following the sharp cut-back in livestock numbers which accompanied the reduced grain harvest of 1947. It is estimated, however, that the supply of hay in 1952-53, if a crop of 98.5 million tons of tame hay and 12.5 million tons of wild hay is harvested, will be adequate to meet requirements and to leave an ending stock of about 19 million tons, which is a little above normal.

In 1952, the moderate reduction called for in tame hay acreage should be made mostly in the Corn Belt area, where there is an abundant supply available from the 1951 harvest and where there is also an urgent need to expand the production of corn.

The outlook for increased cattle numbers calls for maximizing forage production through the hay and pasture improvement programs. Because of the need for production of other competing crops and the limitations on available land, every effort should be made to increase yields and quality of all tame hay by use of improved varieties adapted to local areas, fertilizers, and proven cultural and harvesting practices. There is particular need for improving hay output in Southern areas, where 1951 production was cut short by drought. Increased grass and hay production is needed in order to keep pace with the expanding livestock industry in these areas. For the country as a whole, if cattle numbers are to be maintained in 1953-54, further reductions in hay acreage cannot be anticipated unless increased yields can be assured. Because most hay production in 1953 must be anticipated in 1952, farmers should make their plans in 1952 to assure a 1953 crop of close to 100 million tons of tame hay.

ALL HAY

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - May 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average		Indicated	Preliminary
Million Tons				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	16	15	16	20
Production	102	107	114	111
(Tame Hay)	(89)	(94)	(100)	(98.5)
(Wild Hay)	(13)	(13)	(14)	(12.5)
Total	118	122	130	131
<u>Utilization</u>				
Feed	103	106	110	112
Ending stocks	15	16	20	19
<u>ACREAGE - HARVESTED - 1,000 Acres</u>				
<u>All Hay</u>	74,321	75,741	76,573	76,000
Yield, tons per acre	1.37	1.41	1.49	1.46
<u>Tame Hay</u>	59,658	60,717	61,762	61,500
Yield, tons per acre	1.50	1.56	1.63	1.59
<u>Wild Hay</u>	14,663	15,024	14,811	14,500
Yield, tons per acre	.85	.83	.91	.87

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

TAME HAY

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	----- Thousand Tons -----				Percent
Maine	859	788	900	951	106
N. H.	432	410	430	463	108
Vt.	1,488	1,397	1,545	1,531	99
Mass.	611	590	644	659	102
R. I.	54	56	54	56	104
Conn.	482	481	483	491	102
N. Y.	6,006	6,100	6,048	5,755	95
N. J.	439	467	469	485	103
Pa.	3,584	3,641	3,791	3,699	98
Ohio	3,713	3,994	4,326	4,334	100
Ind.	2,381	2,622	2,694	2,664	99
Ill.	3,933	4,602	4,763	4,656	98
Mich.	3,591	3,794	4,286	4,096	96
Wis.	6,268	6,945	9,416	6,933	74
Minn.	4,168	4,365	6,233	5,248	84
Iowa	5,006	6,271	6,858	6,211	91
Mo.	4,489	4,663	4,563	5,178	113
No. Dak.	878	1,128	1,176	1,205	102
So. Dak.	944	1,201	2,068	1,454	70
Nebr.	2,468	2,860	3,525	3,284	93
Kans.	2,419	2,578	2,327	2,610	112
Del.	95	96	94	104	111
Md.	635	644	658	703	107
Va.	1,705	1,719	1,748	1,807	103
W. Va.	1,023	1,050	1,116	1,140	102
No. Car.	1,290	1,246	1,211	1,473	122
So. Car.	424	344	362	433	120
Ga.	698	604	578	634	110
Fla.	59	53	52	57	110
Ky.	2,550	2,633	2,279	2,811	123
Tenn.	2,261	2,126	1,931	2,368	123
Ala.	687	616	542	591	109
Miss.	1,041	1,041	852	1,088	128
Ark.	1,412	1,412	1,295	1,554	120
La.	413	441	386	496	128
Okla.	1,336	1,400	1,385	1,443	104
Tex.	1,187	1,118	968	985	102
Mont.	2,008	2,209	2,022	2,165	107
Idaho	2,242	2,255	2,219	2,394	108
Wyo.	793	756	862	836	97
Colo.	1,757	1,600	1,668	1,807	108
N. Mex.	499	528	485	520	107
Ariz.	630	651	607	687	113
Utah	1,008	930	922	965	105
Nev.	385	395	375	418	111
Wash.	1,642	1,685	1,641	1,744	106
Oreg.	1,535	1,584	1,464	1,580	108
Calif.	5,836	6,221	5,487	5,734	105
U. S.	89,364	94,310	99,808	98,500	99

TAME HAY

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952	
	Average		Indicated	Goals	
	T h o u s a n d s				Percent
Maine	880	890	900	900	100
N. H.	368	357	358	365	102
Vt.	1,041	1,019	1,030	1,035	100
Mass.	374	374	379	390	103
R. I.	36	37	37	38	103
Conn.	293	287	293	290	99
N. Y.	3,905	3,848	3,902	3,890	100
N. J.	255	260	268	255	95
Pa.	2,436	2,468	2,494	2,500	100
Ohio	2,533	2,680	2,738	2,735	100
Ind.	1,715	1,850	1,796	1,800	100
Ill.	2,520	2,797	2,753	2,750	100
Mich.	2,710	2,735	2,765	2,770	100
Wis.	3,914	3,861	4,159	4,100	99
Minn.	2,640	2,737	3,094	3,100	100
Iowa	3,143	3,579	3,790	3,675	97
Mo.	3,535	3,558	3,505	3,500	100
N. Dak.	781	959	954	950	100
S. Dak.	728	1,004	1,112	1,150	103
Nebr.	1,322	1,525	1,671	1,635	98
Kans.	1,280	1,346	1,365	1,300	95
Del.	70	69	67	70	104
Md.	458	472	470	475	101
Va.	1,374	1,351	1,398	1,425	102
W. Va.	811	820	827	830	100
N. C.	1,216	1,140	1,153	1,165	101
S. C.	484	422	452	455	101
Ga.	1,234	979	1,014	1,000	99
Fla.	109	88	92	90	98
Ky.	1,836	1,898	1,899	1,900	100
Tenn.	1,770	1,611	1,609	1,600	99
Ala.	858	717	722	700	97
Miss.	784	748	710	735	104
Ark.	1,124	1,104	1,049	1,050	100
La.	325	316	336	335	100
Okla.	983	967	983	975	99
Tex.	1,222	994	994	932	94
Mont.	1,504	1,614	1,569	1,575	100
Idaho	965	983	976	985	101
Wyo.	610	627	653	660	101
Colo.	936	920	944	950	101
N. Mex.	204	211	210	205	98
Ariz.	262	254	251	260	104
Utah	452	445	407	415	102
Nev.	174	183	180	180	100
Wash.	806	831	824	825	100
Oreg.	802	832	824	830	101
Calif.	1,876	1,950	1,786	1,750	98
U. S.	59,658	60,717	61,762	61,500	100

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

FOOD GRAINS

On the basis of 1952 production goals the prospective supply situation for food grains in 1952-53 is relatively favorable. The 1952 production goal for wheat would not only permit the filling of estimated domestic and export requirements but would result in an increase of 95 million bushels in carryout stocks. The 1952 rice production goal together with some withdrawal from the large rice stocks carried into 1952-53 also would permit meeting domestic and foreign requirements. The capacity to produce wheat, rice, and other food grains is well in excess of domestic requirements, and the needs for feed grains in 1952-53 are much more urgent than for food grains. Therefore on wheat, rice, and other food grains farmers should be discouraged from exceeding established acreage goals and should be strongly encouraged to use available grain acreage in excess of food grain production goals to increase the production of feed grains.

Foreign countries are a much more important market for U.S.-produced food grains than they were before World War II. In 1950-51 exports of food grains totalled more than 10 million tons. Generally since the end of World War II average annual food exports have been about 4 to 5 times as large as pre-war.

The increased dependence of many foreign countries on the United States in helping to meet their food needs resulted from two factors: first, the disruptive effects of World War II upon agricultural production and international trade patterns and, second, the subsequent division of the world into Communist dominated and free world areas.

Outside of the Western Hemisphere there are only two great surplus food producing areas in the world. The first, Eastern Europe, is now under the control of the Communists and its surplus food cannot be depended on by Western Europe. Between World War I and World War II this trade averaged from 6 to 7 million tons annually. Since World War II, the trade has been reduced sharply to about 1 million tons annually. Thus Western Europe had to turn to the Western Hemisphere, principally the United States, for nearly 30 percent of its food supplies since 1945.

In 1950-51 U. S. exports of wheat and wheat products to Western European countries totalled about 6 million tons, and exports of other grains and grain products about 3.6 million tons. The annual export of wheat and wheat products during the next two years is expected to range from 300 to 375 million bushels, of which more than 50 percent is expected to move to Western European countries.

The other major surplus food production area is Southeast Asia including the lands of Thailand, Burma, and Indo-China. This area is in a state of unrest, and the availability of food supplies for export to the deficit countries allied with the United States is questionable. Prior to World War II, 7 to 9 million tons of milled rice moved annually from the surplus producing areas to the deficit areas. Since the war this trade has been drastically curtailed. The population of Asiatic countries has increased substantially in the past decade, and the surplus producing countries are keeping more rice at home. Although rice production in the area has been restored to slightly above pre-war levels, exports are still only one-half of the pre-war volume. Thus the deficit countries have had to import wheat and other grains as substitutes for rice, and the United States has been the principal supplier.

During 1950-51 the United States exported 4.6 million tons of food to Asiatic countries. About 2.4 million tons of wheat and wheat products, and 1.5 million tons of coarse grains, were included in these exports. Of U. S. exports of 437,000 tons of milled rice in 1950-51 about 80 percent went to Western Hemisphere destinations, and only about 10 percent to Asiatic countries because of the relatively high cost of rice and the shortage of dollar exchange in Asiatic countries. However, because of the strategic importance of rice in Asiatic countries, it will be prudent for the United States to maintain adequate reserves of rice.

The 1952 production goals for food grains are designed to meet domestic and export requirements in full and to provide for adequate reserves. Therefore food grain goals should not be exceeded.

WHEAT

A national production goal of 1,165 million bushels of wheat was established for the 1952 crop, and announced on July 14, 1951. Under average yield conditions, this would require the seeding of 78,850 thousand acres, or about 343 thousand acres more than for the 1951 crop. This production goal is 171 million bushels above the November estimate of the 1951 crop, but is about 35 million bushels below the average production during the 5-year period 1946-50.

A crop of 1,165 million bushels in 1952, together with the carry-over and imports, would provide a total supply of domestic wheat of about 1,525 million bushels. This would be around 100 million bushels more than the total supply available for the marketing year 1951-52. These anticipated supplies for the 1952-53 marketing year should be adequate to meet current estimates of domestic and export demands and increase the carry-over reserves by about 100 million bushels.

The 1951 crop of 994 million bushels is short of requirements by about 100 million bushels. A part of this will be made up by imports of around 40 million bushels of feeding grade wheat from Canada. The balance of the deficit in new supplies would have to be met by withdrawals from reserves which are expected to be reduced from 396 million bushels to about 335 million bushels during the 1951-52 marketing year.

Domestic requirements in 1952-53 are estimated at 745 million bushels, compared with 730 million estimated for 1951-52, reflecting a possible increase in the feeding of low quality wheat. The 1952-53 total is made up of the following, expressed in million bushels (1951-52 estimates in parenthesis): Food, 505 (500); feed, 150 (140); seed, 88 (88); and industry, 2 (2). The quantity used for feed is expected to be somewhat larger in 1952-53 as a result of the tightening feed grain supply situation, and the larger availability of weather-damaged wheat.

The export of wheat by the United States is an important factor in dealing with friendly countries in a common defense effort. Since the war the shipment of wheat to these countries has averaged more than 400 million bushels per year, as compared with an export of 62.8 million bushels during the 5-year prewar period 1937-41. Under the International Wheat Agreement, which became effective August 1, 1949, and expires July 1953, the export quota from the United States is 255 million bushels for the 1951-52 marketing year. During the first year of the Agreement, the export quota was 163 million bushels, and in 1950-51 the quota of 245 million bushels was sold in the first 10 months of the marketing year. For the 1951-52 marketing year it is expected that 110 million bushels will be exported over and above the quantity of wheat subsidized for export under the International Wheat Agreement quota.

This means, in the case of United States wheat, that there is a more or less firm export requirement for 300 to 375 million bushels of wheat from the 1952 crop. An export program of this magnitude can be handled without harm to reserves if a crop of 1,165 million bushels is harvested in 1952. Because of the relative adequacy of wheat reserves and the urgent need for increased feed grain production, the State acreage goals for spring wheat States should be considered as maximums and other available acreage should be used to increase feed production. After the acreage seeded to winter wheat is estimated as of December 1, goals for States growing spring wheat will be reviewed.

The price support on the 1952 wheat crop has been announced at \$2.17 a bushel, which is 90 percent of the July 15, 1951 wheat parity price. If the wheat parity price as of June 15, 1952, is higher than the July 15, 1951 parity price, the price support level for the 1952 crop will be increased to reflect 90 percent of the wheat parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year. In no event will the support price be lower than the \$2.17 as announced August 29, 1951. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements which will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature April 30, 1953, or earlier on demand.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

WHEAT

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - July 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average		Indicated	Preliminary
	Million Bushels			
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	223	427	396	335
Production	1,200	1,027	994	1,165
Imports	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>25</u>
Total	1,426	1,466	1,430	1,525
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food <u>1/</u>	493	492	500	505
Industry	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	2	2
Feed	154	126	140	150
Seed	<u>87</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>88</u>
Total	734	704	730	745
Exports <u>3/</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>350</u>
Total	1,144	1,070	1,095	1,095
Ending stocks	282	396	335	430

ACREAGE - PLANTED

Thousand acres	76,938	71,396	78,507	78,850
Yield, bushels per acre	15.6	14.4	12.7	14.8

1/ Includes shipments to territories and military requirements.

2/ Less than 500 thousand.

3/ Includes grain, flour, semolina, macaroni, and cereal foods.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

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WHEAT

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	- - - - - Thousand Bushels - - - - -				Percent
Maine	4			50	
N. Y.	10,344	12,585	12,071	12,150	101
N. J.	1,771	1,677	2,193	1,796	82
Pa.	20,172	19,184	19,035	18,992	100
Ohio	52,559	46,596	34,308	49,560	144
Ind.	34,922	31,798	22,935	35,310	154
Ill.	32,757	27,538	34,317	36,050	105
Mich.	30,730	29,666	31,746	31,986	101
Wis.	2,511	2,073	1,854	2,052	111
Minn.	20,309	15,410	20,696	17,820	86
Iowa	5,655	5,740	3,228	4,875	151
Mo.	28,289	24,516	25,245	28,800	114
N. Dak.	132,160	120,724	152,612	131,760	86
S. Dak.	45,094	33,978	55,487	42,840	77
Nebr.	80,632	84,788	59,835	77,430	129
Kans.	214,663	178,060	126,732	195,000	154
Del.	1,170	1,037	1,239	1,092	88
Md.	6,817	6,086	6,636	6,160	93
Va.	8,531	7,862	8,925	7,912	89
W. Va.	1,497	1,221	1,178	1,288	109
N. Car.	6,281	5,438	9,720	5,940	61
S. Car.	2,902	2,184	3,500	2,032	58
Ga.	2,523	1,900	2,774	2,146	77
Ky.	4,739	3,900	3,744	4,350	116
Tenn.	4,432	3,375	3,100	3,648	118
Ala.	184	180	162	183	113
Miss.	271	126	100	123	123
Ark.	399	285	341	343	101
Okla.	84,859	43,614	40,394	75,600	187
Tex.	73,880	22,712	17,325	60,160	347
Mont.	75,998	93,958	93,517	85,500	91
Idaho	36,833	37,350	38,503	39,000	101
Wyo.	6,454	6,218	8,001	7,600	95
Colo.	50,043	39,924	31,708	53,250	168
N. Mex.	4,459	955	1,131	4,270	378
Ariz.	634	672	600	552	92
Utah	8,241	8,008	8,364	9,270	111
Nev.	621	471	600	680	113
Wash.	69,416	67,582	70,902	71,100	100
Oreg.	24,726	23,693	28,878	24,150	84
Calif.	12,060	13,671	9,962	12,180	122
U. S.	1,200,342	1,026,755	993,598	1,165,000	117

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

WHEAT

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	- - - - - T h o u s a n d s - - - - -				Percent
Maine	1/	-	-	2	-
N. Y.	392	447	465	450	97
N. J.	104	109	106	105	99
Pa.	935	899	872	875	100
Ohio	2,197	2,172	2,150	2,100	98
Ind.	1,624	1,564	1,627	1,650	101
Ill.	1,587	1,520	1,837	1,750	95
Mich.	1,196	1,173	1,232	1,235	100
Wis.	109	90	81	90	111
Minn.	1,195	967	1,101	1,100	100
Iowa	288	277	263	250	95
Mo.	1,697	1,661	1,744	1,800	103
N. Dak.	10,158	8,915	10,869	10,800	99
S. Dak.	3,910	3,528	3,989	4,200	105
Nebr.	4,364	4,107	4,595	4,450	97
Kans.	14,818	13,807	14,497	15,000	103
Del.	70	65	63	65	103
Md.	388	351	340	350	103
Va.	498	451	460	460	100
W. Va.	91	80	77	80	104
N. C.	445	415	440	450	102
S. C.	210	161	179	160	89
Ga.	208	166	161	185	115
Ky.	402	374	337	375	111
Tenn.	333	294	223	285	128
Ala.	15	15	11	15	136
Miss.	17	9	7	8	114
Ark.	39	33	31	35	113
Okla.	6,937	5,966	6,264	7,000	112
Tex.	6,933	5,996	6,416	6,400	100
Mont.	5,200	5,282	6,072	5,700	94
Idaho	1,434	1,382	1,632	1,500	92
Wyo.	338	352	429	400	93
Colo.	3,017	3,271	3,570	3,550	99
N. Mex.	615	584	728	700	96
Ariz.	30	30	28	25	89
Utah	390	428	449	450	100
Nev.	23	19	21	25	119
Wash.	2,907	2,729	3,285	3,000	91
Oreg.	1,078	997	1,146	1,050	92
Calif.	746	710	710	725	102
U. S.	76,938	71,396	78,507	78,850	100

1/ Not reported.

RYE

The production of 22.5 million bushels of rye has been established as the goal for the 1952 crop. Under average yield conditions, this would require the harvest of 1,828 thousand acres of rye in 1952. This acreage of rye for harvest as grain in 1952 would be about the same as has been harvested in recent years, and should be fully adequate to meet needs.

A crop of 22.5 million bushels of rye, together with carry-in stocks and imports, would provide a total supply of about 34 million bushels which is approximately the same as during the past 3 years and is slightly above the average for the 5-year period 1946-50. Current estimates would indicate that domestic utilization and exports of rye for the 1952-53 marketing year will be about a million bushels less than the total disappearance of rye for these purposes in the two preceding years, but will be 2 million bushels larger than the average for the 5-year period 1946-50. The total supplies of rye at 34 million bushels appear to be sufficient to meet domestic and export requirements and to maintain a carry-over at the end of the 1952-53 marketing year at about 6 million bushels, which is considered to be adequate.

In many of the rye-producing areas, wheat, barley, flax, and other more needed crops have replaced rye to a large extent. On the whole, this shift to other crops has been beneficial, and it appears desirable to stabilize the production of rye at about the level of recent years as long as requirements remain at prospective levels. Therefore, rye acreage reserved for harvest in 1952 should not exceed the 1,828,000 acreage goal.

A price support for the 1952 rye crop has been announced at 80 percent of the August 15, 1951 parity price. This provides a national average price support of \$1.42 per bushel as compared to \$1.30 for the 1951 crop. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements which will be available to farmers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953. Loans will mature on April 30, 1953, or earlier on demand.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - July 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average	1950	Indicated	Preliminary
Million Bushels				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	5	10	5	6
Production	23	23	25	22
Imports <u>1/</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	32	36	36	34
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food <u>2/</u>	5	5	5	5
Industry	6	7	6	5
Feed	6	8	8	8
Seed	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	<u>22</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>
Exports <u>3/</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	26	31	30	28
Ending stocks	6	5	6	6

ACREAGE - HARVESTED

Thousand acres	1,819	1,822	1,828	1,828
Yield, bushels per acre	<u>12.4</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>12.3</u>
<u>1/</u> Includes grain, flour, meal, and malt.				
<u>2/</u> Includes shipments to territories and military requirements.				
<u>3/</u> Includes grain and flour, Flour exports have been very small since 1947.				

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

RYE

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	- - - - - Thousand Bushels - - - - -				Percent
N. Y.	295	360	285	288	101
N. J.	246	245	234	229	98
Pa.	251	202	160	154	96
Ohio	419	665	340	364	107
Ind.	794	826	546	588	108
Ill.	733	868	840	864	103
Mich.	1,008	1,040	1,040	1,014	97
Wis.	1,065	1,150	1,310	1,203	92
Minn.	2,496	2,349	3,230	2,812	87
Iowa	224	224	150	152	101
Mo.	478	468	375	405	108
N. Dak.	3,409	2,808	2,565	2,299	90
S. Dak.	3,962	5,250	7,995	6,183	77
Nebr.	2,387	2,415	2,079	1,929	93
Kans.	458	441	276	307	111
Del.	225	234	247	238	96
Md.	254	252	255	238	93
Va.	406	390	403	385	96
W. Va.	31	28	26	26	100
N. C.	259	207	224	186	83
S. C.	104	90	120	98	82
Ga.	55	44	72	62	86
Ky.	415	242	225	238	106
Tenn.	256	220	158	154	97
Okla.	378	338	456	413	91
Tex.	234	196	105	168	160
Mont.	331	250	200	224	112
Idaho	58	52	45	43	96
Wyo.	73	72	77	78	101
Colo.	385	238	270	303	112
N. Mex.	46	24	15	29	193
Utah	72	54	70	64	91
Wash.	180	230	200	235	118
Oreg.	467	385	425	405	95
Calif.	150	120	120	122	102
U. S.	22,604	22,977	25,138	22,500	90

RYE

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	T h o u s a n d s				Percent
N. Y.	15	18	15	15	100
N. J.	14	14	13	13	"
Pa.	17	13	10	10	"
Ohio	23	35	20	20	"
Ind.	57	59	42	42	"
Ill.	51	62	60	60	"
Mich.	65	65	65	65	"
Wis.	88	92	97	97	"
Minn.	170	162	190	190	"
Iowa	15	14	10	10	"
Mo.	35	36	30	30	"
N. Dak.	277	234	190	190	"
S. Dak.	329	420	533	533	"
Nebr.	236	210	189	189	"
Kans.	42	42	29	29	"
Del.	18	18	19	19	"
Md.	18	18	17	17	"
Va.	28	26	26	26	"
W. Va.	2	2	2	2	"
N. C.	21	18	16	16	"
S. C.	11	9	10	10	"
Ga.	5	4	6	6	"
Ky.	30	21	18	18	"
Tenn.	25	22	15	15	"
Okla.	42	45	48	48	"
Tex.	28	28	21	21	"
Mont.	28	20	20	20	"
Idaho	4	4	3	3	"
Wyo.	7	6	7	7	"
Colo.	40	28	30	30	"
N. Mex.	5	4	3	3	"
Utah	8	6	7	7	"
Wash.	15	20	21	21	"
Oreg.	36	35	34	34	"
Calif.	14	12	12	12	"
U. S.	1,819	1,822	1,828	1,828	"

RICE

A national production goal of 42 million cwts. of rough rice is recommended for harvest in 1952. With average yields, only the planting of 1,950 thousand acres of rice will be required. In 1951 a record acreage of 1,962 thousand acres was planted, and the production from the 1951 crop is currently estimated at 44.6 million cwts., which is also an all-time high record. During the 5-year period 1946-50 the average acreage planted to rice was 1,715 thousand acres and the production averaged 37 million cwts.

Domestic requirements in 1952-53 are estimated at 26.3 million cwts. compared with 25.5 million in 1951-52. The 1952-53 disappearance is made up of the following, expressed in million cwts., (1951-52 estimates in parentheses): Food, 18.5 (18.0); industry, 5.2 (5.0); and feed and seed 2.6 (2.5). The food item includes continental, territorial, and military uses, and assumes about the same rate of per-capita consumption as in 1951-52. Industrial use, principally by brewers, has been increasing in recent years, and is expected to be up slightly in 1952-53. Feed use, which is not large, will not change much, and seed use is related to acreage seeded.

The current high level of rice production is geared to above normal rice exports, since domestic disappearance does not change materially from year to year. A large export market is expected during 1951-52 and 1952-53. But it must be recognized that this high level of exports from the United States is dependent upon a continuation of inadequate supplies from Southeast Asia.

Carry-over stocks of rice totaling 4.1 million cwts, were on hand on August 1, 1951. With domestic utilization and exports of rice during 1951-52 now estimated at 43.5 million cwts., the carry-over at the end of the current year will be about 5.5 million cwts., which would be considerably above average. Under normal conditions a carry-over of the size expected would be considered excessive, but under present conditions, with practically no carry-over of old crop rice into the 1952 marketing year in Southeast Asia, a substantial carry-over as a reserve against possible emergency requirements appears to be desirable. Also it should be recognized that requirements for rice from the Far East must be estimated within rather wide ranges of possibility, and on the basis of developments in the late fall of 1951, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that exports during the 1951-52 marketing season will be in excess of the official estimates, thereby reducing the year-end carry-over below, and possibly substantially below the indicated 5.5 million cwts.

If the carry-over into 1952-53 should be as now estimated, production in 1952 is in line with the national and State goals as recommended, and domestic disappearance and exports during 1952-53 total 42.8 million cwts. as now assumed, the carry-out stock on August 1, 1953 will be about 4.8 million cwts. or 838 thousand cwts. above the desirable ending stocks.

Exports in 1952-53 are tentatively estimated at 16.5 million cwts. compared with 18.0 million cwts. in 1951-52. It should be pointed out, however, that the figure for 1951-52 includes approximately 2 million cwts. which were sold for export but not lifted before the close of the 1950-51 marketing year. Imports which consist mainly of brewers' rice are relatively unimportant.

It appears that the present acreage available for rice production exceeds probable long-time requirements, and producers should be discouraged from developing new rice areas. If international conditions should improve, it is believed that foreign demand for U. S. rice eventually will decline from present high levels. However, no substantial reduction in the production of rice is recommended for 1952, because of the possibility that the United States may be called upon to meet critical needs during or immediately following the present period of conflict in the Orient.

Rice as one of the basic commodities will be supported at 90 percent of the July 15, 1952 parity price. The price support program will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreements.

RICE, ROUGH

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - August 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average		Indicated	Preliminary
Thousand Cwts.				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	1,714	3,469	6/ 4,119	5,498
Production 1/	36,955	38,012	44,619	42,000
Imports 2/	188	787	300	100
Total	38,857	42,268	49,038	47,598
Total Supply Adjusted		3/42,902		
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food 4/	16,184	18,365	18,000	18,500
Industry 5/	4,191	4,788	5,000	5,200
Feed	302	300	340	360
Seed	1,953	2,163	2,200	2,200
Total	22,630	25,616	25,540	26,260
Exports	13,823	13,167	6/ 18,000	16,500
Total	36,453	38,783	43,540	42,760
Ending stocks	2,404	4,119	5,498	4,838
Desirable ending stocks				4,000
Difference				7 838
<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED</u>				
Thousand acres 1/	1,715	1,623	1,962	1,950
Yield cwts. per acre	21.5	23.4	22.7	21.5

- 1/ Includes Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida.
2/ Consists mainly of broken rice.
3/ Adjusted to accomodate disappearance as reported.
4/ Includes shipments to territories and military requirements.
5/ Primarily for beer production.
6/ Includes equivalent of approximately 2 million cwts of rough rice sold for export but not lifted prior to July 31, 1951.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

RICE

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952	Goal is of
	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Goals	1951 Indicated
		Thousand Cwts.			Percent
Miss.	65	189	810	1,057	130
Ark.	8,023	7,975	9,478	9,536	101
La.	10,525	10,491	11,550	10,677	92
Tex.	10,172	11,544	12,397	11,142	90
Calif.	8,157	7,772	10,329	9,533	92
Other States 1/	12	41	55	55	100
U. S.	36,941	38,012	44,619	42,000	94

1/ Includes Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida.

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952	Goal is of
	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Goals	1951 Indicated
		Thousands			Percent
Miss.	2	7	30	40	133
Ark.	365	345	448	445	99
La.	600	547	618	615	99
Tex.	488	481	544	540	99
Calif.	260	240	319	305	96
Other States 1/	2/ 0	3	3	5	167
U. S.	1,715	1,623	1,962	1,950	99

1/ Includes Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida.

2/ Less than 500 acres.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS AND PEASDry Edible Beans

A national production goal for dry edible beans of 16.2 million hundred pound bags (clean basis) is recommended for harvest in 1952. Under average yield conditions for the various classes of beans, it is estimated that 1,638 thousand acres of all beans will be required to produce the goal.

A crop of 16.2 million bags, together with expected carry-in stocks of about 4.2 million bags, and normal small imports, would provide a total supply for the 1952-53 marketing year of about 20.7 million bags. Such a supply would be about 1.4 million bags less than in 1951-52, and about 4.7 million less than the abnormally large supplies of 1950-51. It would be about equal to the average for the 5-year period 1946-50. These supplies would provide for all domestic needs totaling about 16 million bags, permit exports of 2 million bags, and leave a carry-over at the end of 1952-53 totaling about 2.6 million bags. Such year-end stocks would be about 1.6 million bags less than the beginning stocks for the year and would be considerably less than the large carry-overs of recent years.

Stocks of dry edible beans carried into the 1952-53 crop marketing year are not expected to be burdensome, except for baby lima beans and possibly for pinto beans. Unless unusually heavy exports of baby lima beans are obtained, the carry-over stocks on September 1, 1952, probably will exceed a normal year's disappearance of this class of beans. Carry-over stocks of pinto beans likely will approximate 30 percent of a year's requirements, which may be considered somewhat larger than desirable, but still manageable. For most other classes, the carry-overs are expected to be less than 20 percent of a year's requirements, and on some classes the carry-overs will be negligible. In the latter category are large lima, small red, blackeye, and possibly red kidney beans.

State goals cover all kinds of dry edible beans, without breakdowns as to classes and varieties, with one exception--baby lima beans in California. Because of the substantial surplus of baby lima beans, the 1952 production goal for all classes of beans in California calls for planting only 300 thousand acres, as compared with 339 thousand planted in 1951; also for a specific goal calling for only 40 thousand acres of baby limas, compared with about 60 thousand planted in 1951.

If production conforms with the production goal, it may be expected that there will be some diminution of the surplus of baby lima beans and of pinto beans. It is recommended that the States which traditionally plant great northern beans devote an increasing proportion of their acreage to this class in preference to pinto beans. Farm officials are requested to stress the need for producing great northern and pea varieties at the expense of other varieties. It is expected that the 1952 production program will result in a better balance of bean supplies by classes, with somewhat more than normal carry-overs in the white bean classes. White beans generally are more acceptable in foreign markets. It is considered desirable that adequate reserve stocks of white beans be on hand to meet possible foreign and military requirements.

Dry Edible Peas

A production goal for dry edible peas is not recommended for 1952. Carry-over supplies on September 1, 1951 together with the crop which market conditions probably will induce farmers to produce in 1952, should provide sufficient supplies for all requirements.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - Sept. 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average		Indicated	Preliminary
Thousand 100-Lb. Bags - Clean Basis				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	3,495	10,135	6,745	4,200
Production	16,992	15,128	15,230	16,250
Imports	280	148	200	300
Total	20,767	25,411	22,175	20,750
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food ^{1/}	12,656	14,285	14,300	14,500
Feed	80	350	25	25
Seed	1,425	1,420	1,650	1,550
Total	14,161	16,055	15,975	16,075
Exports	1,830	2,611	2,000	2,000
Total	15,991	18,666	17,975	18,075
Ending stocks	4,776	6,745	4,200	2,675
Desirable ending stocks				3,000
Difference				- 325
<u>ACREAGE - PLANTED</u>				
Thousand acres	1,805	1,632	1,540	1,638
Yield, bags per acre	9.41	9.27	9.89	9.92
^{1/} Includes shipments to the U. S. Territories and U. S. Military requirements.				

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

State	P R O D U C T I O N - Clean Basis				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Bags				Percent
Maine	53	40	57	51	89
N. Y.	1,526	1,261	1,276	1,396	109
Mich.	3,917	3,312	3,711	4,006	108
Minn.	6	-	-	6	-
N. Dak.	2	-	-	6	-
Nebr.	1,107	890	748	1,069	143
Mont.	253	181	176	221	126
Idaho	2,209	2,239	2,236	2,320	104
Wyo.	1,134	836	766	954	124
Colo.	2,023	1,741	1,573	1,680	107
N. Mex.	344	195	104	311	299
Ariz.	66	55	26	50	192
Utah	42	24	5	30	600
Wash.	104	216	222	241	109
Calif.	4,206	4,138	4,330	3,909	90
U. S.	16,992	15,128	15,230	16,250	107

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E - Clean Basis:				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Acres				Percent
Maine	6	5	6	6	100
N. Y.	145	136	122	135	111
Mich.	514	503	417	465	111
Minn.	2	-	-	1	-
N. Dak.	1	-	-	1	-
Nebr.	76	65	65	76	117
Ment.	23	16	16	20	125
Idaho	145	134	142	145	102
Wyo.	91	71	70	80	114
Colo.	303	261	253	253	100
N. Mex.	139	87	78	120	154
Ariz.	13	12	9	12	133
Utah	10	11	10	10	100
Wash.	7	12	13	14	108
Calif.	330	319	339	300	88
U. S.	1,805	1,632	1,540	1,638	106

COTTON

The 1952 production goal for all cotton is 16,000,000 bales, about the same production that was called for in 1951. The 1952 cotton acreage goal (acreage in cultivation on July 1) is 28,000,000 acres, made up of an upland (short-staple) goal of 27,895,000 acres and a goal for specified varieties of American-Egyptian (extra long-staple) cotton of 105,000 acres. The acreage goal for all cotton is about 2 percent less than the 1951 goal and is less than the total acreage planted to cotton in 1951 by approximately 1,500,000 acres, or 5 percent.

The goal of 105,000 acres established for American-Egyptian cotton is the acreage considered necessary for the production of 75,000 bales of extra long-staple cotton needed for expanded military and defense requirements and desirable reserves.

The supply of all cotton in the United States for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1951, is expected to total about 18,060,000 running bales, made up of a carry-over on August 1, 1951, of 2,179,000 bales, a 1951 crop (November estimate) of 15,681,000 bales, and estimated imports of about 200,000 bales. Total requirements for cotton during the 1951-52 marketing year are estimated at 16,000,000 bales, consisting of about 10,000,000 bales for domestic consumption and 6,000,000 bales for export to friendly foreign countries. On the basis of these estimates, stocks of cotton on hand at the end of the current marketing year will total about 2,060,000 bales, approximately 100,000 bales less than stocks on hand August 1, 1951. The carry-over of cotton has been below 4,500,000 bales in only three other years since 1929. At the average rate of consumption prevailing during the 1950-51 year, the 2,060,000 bales estimated to be on hand August 1, 1952, would constitute only a little more than 2 months' supply for domestic mills.

A preliminary study of the requirements for cotton during the marketing year beginning August 1, 1952, indicates that the strong domestic and foreign demand for cotton will continue. On the basis of information obtainable at this time, domestic consumption for 1952-53 should continue at about the estimated 1951-52 level of 10,000,000 bales. Analyses of the foreign situation indicate that exports of United States cotton in 1952-53 probably will total about 5,500,000 bales. Therefore, 1952-53 requirements for domestic consumption and for export are estimated at 15,500,000 bales. Since stocks at the beginning of the 1952-53 year are expected to be at minimum levels (approximately 2,100,000 bales), almost all of the 1952-53 requirements will need to come out of production from the 1952 crop.

A 1952 cotton crop of 15,300,000 bales supplemented by imports of 200,000 bales is needed to maintain ending stocks on July 31, 1953, at the level of about 2,100,000 bales estimated for July 31, 1952. However, it is generally agreed that carry-out stocks should be above this figure even in normal times. From the standpoint of national defense, the present unsettled world conditions accentuate the need for increasing our reserve stocks of cotton to approximately 5,000,000 bales. On the basis of the above estimates of requirements for 1952-53, a crop of 16,000,000 bales in 1952 would be sufficient to meet domestic and export requirements and provide a carry-out of approximately 2,800,000 bales on August 1, 1953, a figure considerably below the level considered desirable under present conditions.

The price support level for 1952-crop upland cotton has been announced at 90 percent of the parity price of cotton as of August 1, 1952. The support program will be implemented by CCC loans, which will be available to producers from the time harvest begins until April 30, 1953, and will mature July 31, 1953.

The supply situation with respect to extra long-staple cotton strongly indicates that, in order to meet established stockpile objectives for this special type of cotton, a production program embodying special incentives similar to those in effect for the 1951 crop will need to be considered for American-Egyptian cotton in 1952. The production goal of 75,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1952 represents the quantity of extra long-staple cotton that will be needed from the 1952 crop for domestic requirements, including military and defense demands, and for meeting the stockpile objectives.

The 1952 production goal of 16,000,000 bales of cotton reflects the continuing need for increased production for military, defense, and essential civilian requirements, and for export to friendly countries needing comparatively large quantities of raw cotton for their common defense and civilian economies. An assumed national yield of 280 pounds of lint per planted acre has been used for the 1952 goals. This yield is slightly higher than the indicated yield would be if computed upon the basis of recent production history. However, a long-term upward trend is apparent in cotton yields, and the shortage of cropland for use in producing all crops in 1952 is so serious that every effort should be made to bring about an acceleration of this trend. Therefore, cotton producers are urged to select the most suitable land and make the best possible use of all available resources in 1952 in order that another large cotton crop may be produced efficiently and marketed in an orderly manner.

ALL COTTON

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning August 1			
	1946-50 Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Preliminary
Thousand running bales ^{1/}				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	5,014	6,846	2,179	2,060
Production	12,115	9,908	15,681	16,000
Imports	226	215	200	200
Total	17,355	16,969	18,060	18,260
<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic Consumption	9,359	10,627	10,000	10,000
Exports	4,037	4,163	6,000	5,500
Total	13,396	14,790	16,000	15,500
Ending Stocks	3,959	2,179	2,060	2,760
<u>ACREAGE PLANTED</u>				
Thousand acres	21,891	18,613	29,510	28,000
Yield per planted acre, (lbs. lint)	268	262	257	280

^{1/} Except imports and consumption of foreign cotton which are in equivalent 500-lb. gross weight bales.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

ALL COTTON

State	PRODUCTION				Percent 1952
					Goal is of
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952	1951
	Average	Indicated		Goals	Indicated
		Thousand running bales			
					Percent
Illinois	2	1	2	2	100
Missouri	377	266	347	399	115
Virginia	16	5	18	13	72
North Carolina	451	190	610	477	78
South Carolina	635	414	877	735	84
Georgia	608	490	931	672	72
Florida	11	14	33	32	97
Kentucky	10	6	8	12	150
Tennessee	538	404	545	589	108
Alabama	860	573	925	927	100
Mississippi	1,528	1,307	1,630	1,724	106
Arkansas	1,420	1,072	1,339	1,487	111
Louisiana	505	419	752	652	87
Oklahoma	357	242	495	521	105
Texas	3,356	2,867	4,241	4,798	113
New Mexico	201	189	291	323	111
Arizona	349	467	817	743	91
California	891	982	1,818	1,894	104
United States	12,115	9,908	15,681	16,000	102

ALL COTTON

State	: Acreage in Cultivation July 1 :				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	: 1946-50	1951	1952 Goals	:	
	Average : 1950 : Indicated :			:	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	
Illinois	4	3	4	5	125
Missouri	486	438	560	550	98
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	25	23	23	20	87
North Carolina	698	596	775	725	94
South Carolina	1,061	879	1,170	1,200	103
Georgia	1,293	1,054	1,470	1,300	88
Florida	33	32	69	75	109
Kentucky	12	11	14	15	107
Tennessee	715	629	835	820	98
Alabama	1,568	1,327	1,575	1,650	105
Mississippi	2,451	2,084	2,625	2,600	99
Arkansas	2,098	1,728	2,350	2,300	98
Louisiana	896	754	1,000	1,000	100
Oklahoma	1,121	965	1,675	1,600	96
Texas	8,311	7,048	13,125	11,915	91
New Mexico	201	176	338	325	96
Arizona	267	280	560	550	98
Nevada	-	-	1	-	-
California	651	586	1,341	1,350	101
United States	21,891	18,613	29,510	28,000	95

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON 1/

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Marketing Year beginning August 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average		Indicated	Preliminary
----- Thousands of bales or acres 2/				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning Stocks	56.7	64.4	83.1	55.6
Production	14.7	62.2	42.5	75.0
Imports 3/	133.5	120.0	90.0	90.0
Total	204.9	246.6	215.6	220.6
<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic Consumption	133.7	153.0	160.0	160.0
Exports	0.7	-	-	-
Statistical Adjustment	Not	10.5	-	-
	Applicable			
Total	134.4	163.5	160.0	160.0
Ending Stocks 3/	Not	83.1	55.6	60.6
	Applicable			
<u>ACREAGE PLANTED</u>				
Thousand acres	23.8	104.6	59.8	105.0
Yield per planted acre (lbs.)	371	294	347	350

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sea Island, Egyptian and Peruvian cotton.

2/ Equivalent 500-lb. bales except production, which is running bales.

3/ Does not include stockpile.

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON

State	: Acreage in Cultivation July 1 :				: Percent
	: 1946-50 :	:	: 1951 :	1952	: 1952 Goal
	: Average :	1950	: Indicated :	Goals	: is of 1951
	:	:	:	:	: Indicated
	: - - - - Thousands :				: Percent
Arizona	10.1	44.0	22.0	51.0	232
Texas	9.7	43.1	25.0	34.0	136
New Mexico	3.9	17.0	12.5	20.0	160
California	0.1	0.5	0.3	-	-
United States	23.8	104.6	59.8	105.0	176

State	: Production :				: Percent
	: 1946-50 :	:	: 1951 :	1952	: 1952 Goal
	: Average :	1950	: Indicated :	Goals	: is of 1951
	:	:	:	:	: Indicated
	: - - - Thousand running bales - - - :				: Percent
Arizona	8.0	35.5	19.6	42.4	216
Texas	4.7	19.4	16.8	23.4	139
New Mexico	2.0	8.1	5.9	9.2	156
California	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-
United States	14.7	62.2	42.5	75.0	176

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

OILSEEDSEdible Fats and Oils:

The estimated domestic requirement for all edible fats and oils in 1952-53 is 7,500 million pounds; plus an estimated 150 million pounds of coconut oil and certain other imported oils which are not normally classified with edible fats and oils because their use is mainly industrial. This domestic requirement would provide edible fats and oils at the rate of 44.6 pounds per civilian in 1952-53, which would be slightly below the prewar rate of consumption but above that of the past crop year. It includes also supplies for the armed forces, shipments to U. S. territories and possessions, and certain industrial uses of edible oils.

Export requirements are estimated to be about 1,500 million pounds in 1952-53, although estimates totaling 1,586 million pounds have been received from claimant agencies. This includes the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported, including soybeans and peanuts.

Stocks of edible fats and oils at the beginning of 1952-53 are estimated at 800 million pounds. It is believed these will be maintained at the end of 1952-53 on the basis of a crop of 276 million bushels of soybeans. It is considered desirable that stocks be held to a minimum of about 800 million pounds.

Supplies and Utilization

	: Year Beginning October 1 :			
Origin and	:	:	: 1951	: 1952
Disposition	:	:	: 1949 : 1950	: Indicated: Preliminary :
	:Million Pounds.....			
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	488	560	562	800
Production <u>1/</u>	8,480	8,597	8,984	8,950
Imports	66	60	50	50
Total	9,034	9,217	9,596	9,800
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food <u>2/</u>	6,774	6,666	6,840	7,000
Industry	500	500	500	500
Total Domestic Requirements	7,274	7,166	7,340	7,500
Exports <u>1/</u>	1,200	1,489	1,456	<u>3/</u> 1,500
Total	8,474	8,655	8,796	9,000
Ending Stocks	560	562	800	800
Desirable Ending Stocks	-	-	-	800
Difference				0

1/ Including oil equivalent of peanuts and soybeans exported.

2/ Includes U. S. armed forces and shipments to territories and possessions.

3/ Represents a reduction of 86 million pounds from export requirements as estimated by claimant agencies. This lower figure is used in view of most recent information concerning probable effective requirement of foreign countries for U. S. exports.

SOYBEANS

A national production goal of 276 million bushels of soybeans has been established for harvest in 1952. Under average yield conditions this would require 13 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans. This is approximately the same as the acreage harvested in 1951, and about 291 thousand acres less than the record acreage of 1950. Except for these two years the recommended acreage is larger than the acreage harvested in any other year. It exceeds the 1946-50 average acreage by more than 2 million acres.

A crop of 276 million bushels of soybeans would provide about 228 million bushels for crushing and allow for an export of 25 million bushels. On this basis, year-end stocks would be about three million bushels, which is considered normal. The quantity of soybeans available for crushing in 1952-53 would be the third largest in history, being exceeded only by the record crushings during 1950-51 and the amount now estimated for 1951-52. The average quantity of soybeans crushed during the 5-year period 1946-50 was 191 million bushels.

The acreage of soybeans recommended for harvest in 1952 has been established at 13 million acres because of the need for high level production of protein meal for livestock, the numbers of which are approaching the greatest in history. Because of the urgent requirement for feed grains, the 1952 production goals program requires some reduction of soybean acreage in the Corn Belt to allow expansion in corn acreage in areas where the highest yields of corn can be attained.

The 1952 soybean crop will be supported at a dollars and cents figure equal to 90 percent of the November 15, 1951 parity price. This support will not be changed even though the parity price is different on September 1, 1952 (the beginning of the marketing year). The support program will be implemented by loans and purchase agreements.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - October 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average	Indicated	Preliminary	

Million Bushels

Supplies

Beginning stocks	4	3	4	3
Production	225	287	278	276
Total	229	290	282	279
Adjusted Total	1/ 233	1/ 307		

Utilization

Crushings	191	252	231	228
Feed	7	5	5	5
Seed	17	18	18	18
Total	215	275	254	251
Exports	15	28	25	25
Total	230	303	279	276

Ending stocks	3	4	3	3
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ACREAGE - HARVESTED

Thousand acres	10,979	13,291	13,102	13,000
Yield bushels per acre	20.5	21.6	21.2	21.2

1/ Balancing items of 4 used in 1946-50 average and 17 in 1950-51 to represent possible underestimating of crops, over-reporting of crushings, and/or added dockage after harvest.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

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SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952	
	Average		Indicated	Goals	
	Thousand Bushels				Percent
N. Y.	96	108	162	177	109
N. J.	197	266	224	253	113
Pa.	285	289	255	273	107
Ohio	19,253	23,232	20,881	23,193	111
Ind.	31,124	35,002	37,600	35,777	95
Ill.	80,836	94,752	91,832	84,561	92
Mich.	1,504	2,282	2,415	2,221	92
Wis.	308	348	290	374	129
Minn.	13,847	16,384	19,314	18,295	95
Iowa	34,616	42,262	33,117	34,566	104
Mo.	17,110	27,393	25,760	25,314	98
No. Dak.	177	430	350	367	105
So. Dak.	522	825	915	956	104
Nebr.	613	1,104	966	833	86
Kans.	3,294	6,462	6,325	7,308	116
Del.	575	644	602	651	108
Md.	520	656	880	940	107
Va.	1,783	2,527	2,695	3,000	111
W. Va.	14	14	12	13	108
No. Car.	3,852	5,117	4,917	5,625	114
So. Car.	273	528	621	613	99
Ga.	118	204	255	281	110
Fla.	-	-	108	-	-
Ky.	1,941	1,890	2,546	2,481	97
Tenn.	1,746	3,150	3,256	4,018	123
Ala.	995	1,620	2,052	2,248	110
Miss.	2,665	6,768	5,552	7,387	133
Ark.	6,300	11,676	12,180	12,863	106
La.	447	720	788	789	100
Okla.	138	357	720	623	87
U. S.	225,149	287,010	277,590	276,000	99

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production,
with comparisons

: H A R V E S T E R A C R E A G E : Percent 1952					
State	: 1946-50 :	: 1951 :	: 1952 :	: Goal is of	
	: Average :	: 1950 :	: Indicated :	: Goals :	: 1951 Indicated
: T H O U S A N D S : Percent					
N. Y.	6	6	9	10	111
N. J.	11	14	14	14	100
Pa.	17	17	15	16	107
Ohio	935	1,056	1,099	1,040	95
Ind.	1,474	1,591	1,600	1,590	99
Ill.	3,509	3,948	3,532	3,450	98
Mich.	82	117	115	110	96
Wis.	23	24	20	25	125
Minn.	828	1,057	1,073	1,065	99
Iowa	1,651	1,921	1,577	1,550	98
Mo.	877	1,191	1,321	1,200	91
N. Dak.	16	41	28	32	114
S. Dak.	39	66	61	70	115
Nebr.	29	46	46	37	80
Kansas	237	359	506	485	96
Del.	41	46	43	45	105
Md.	35	41	55	60	109
Va.	104	133	154	165	107
W. Va.	1	1	1	1	100
N. C.	255	301	298	350	117
S. C.	25	44	54	55	102
Ga.	15	24	34	35	103
Fla.	0	0	6	0	0
Ky.	107	108	134	135	101
Tenn.	89	150	176	200	114
Ala.	55	90	114	125	110
Miss.	138	282	347	385	111
Ark.	338	556	580	650	112
La.	30	40	45	50	111
Okla.	12	21	45	50	111
U. S.	10,979	13,291	13,102	13,000	99

Drying Oils:

Linseed oil is used industrially as a drying oil. The national defense program has resulted in an increased demand for drying oils, including linseed oil. The supply of drying oils other than linseed oil, including dehydrated castor oil, tung oil, oiticica oil, and soybean oil, are limited. The requirements for linseed oil discussed below reflect the maximum utilization of other oils.

Production of linseed oil in 1952-53 will be about 612 million pounds on the basis of the production goal for flaxseed. This production with beginning stocks of 579 million pounds will provide for estimated domestic consumption of 775 million pounds, exports of 69 million pounds, and leave a carryout of about 347 million pounds. It is estimated that approximately 150 million pounds of the ending stocks in 1952-53 probably will be in commercial hands, and the balance held by the U. S. Government as an emergency reserve.

LINSEED OIL 1/

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year beginning July 1			
	Average	Indicated		Prel.
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning Stocks (July 1)	272	579	669	579
Production	678	844	685	612
Exports	37	2/	-	-
Total	987	1,423	1,354	1,191
<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic Use	536	728	725	775
Exports	18	26	50	69
Total 3/	604	754	775	844
Ending Stocks (June 30)	382	669	579	347
Desirable Ending Stocks	-	-	-	450
Difference	-	-	-	103

1/ Conversion factor 19.8 pounds of oil per bushel of flaxseed.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Total utilization, flaxseed equivalent, is as follows:
Average 1946-50, 30.5 million bushels; 1950-51, 38.1 million bushels; 1951-52, 39.1 million bushels; and 1952-53, 42.6 million bushels.

Flaxseed

A national production goal of 38 million bushels of flaxseed is recommended for the 1952 crop. At average yields, this would require planting 4 million acres. This compares with about 3.9 million acres and a production of 32.3 million bushels in 1951 when the yield was below normal. The 1952 goal is about 5 percent less than the 1946-50 average. The 1952 flaxseed acreage goal has been established at 4 million acres because of the urgent need for maximizing production of food and feed grains.

An estimated carry-in of 2 million bushels of flaxseed, together with a production of 38 million bushels, would result in a total supply in 1952-53 of about 40 million bushels, which would be 4.5 million less than the total supply in 1951-52 and about 10 million less than the average yearly supply of flaxseed during 1946-50. This total supply would provide about 31 million bushels for crushing, allow for nominal exports, and leave year-end stocks about the same as stocks estimated for the beginning of the year.

The above figures pertain to supplies and utilization of flaxseed and do not take into account reserve supplies of linseed oil, which have been large during the last few years. The production of linseed oil from a crush of 31 million bushels, together with carry-in stocks, will make it possible to meet expected needs during 1952-53, although reserve stocks of oil will be reduced materially during the year. Crashings from the 1952 crop will be considerably smaller than in recent years. It is urged that yield per acre be increased as much as possible in 1952 in order that withdrawals from reserve supplies of linseed oil may be minimized.

The price support level for flaxseed has been announced at 80 percent of the August 15, 1951, parity price. This will provide a national average support price of \$3.77 per bushel, as compared with \$2.65 for the 1951 crop. The price support program for flaxseed will be implemented by CCC loans and purchase agreement and by purchases in designated counties in Texas.

FLAXSEED

Supplies and Utilization

	Crop Year Beginning July 1			
Origin and	1946-50	1951	1952	
Disposition	Average	1950	Indicated	Preliminary
 Million Bushels			

Supplies

Beginning stocks	10.4	17.0	12.2	2.0
Production	40.2	39.3	32.3	38.0
Imports	0	0	0	0

Total	50.6	56.3	44.5	40.0
Adjusted Total		1/63.7		

Utilization

Crushings	34.4	43.0	34.6	30.9
Cleaning Loss	2.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
Seed	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6
Total	39.2	48.6	40.0	36.5
Exports	1.9	2.9	2.5	1.5

Total	41.1	51.5	42.5	38.0
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Ending Stocks, June 30	9.5	12.2	2.0	2.0
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ACREAGE PLANTED

1,000 acres	4,219	4,064	3,878	4,000
Yield, bushels per acre	9.5	9.7	8.3	9.5

1/ Balancing item of 7.4 used in 1950-51 to represent possible under-estimating of crop, over-reporting of crushings, and/or added dockage after harvest.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

FLAXSEED

Production Goals with Comparisons

P R O D U C T I O N					Percent 1952
State	1946-50	1951	1952	Goal is of	
	Average	1950	Indicated	Goals	1951 Indicated
 Thousand Bushels				Percent
Ohio	5	0	0	0	0
Ill.	28	14	14	14	100
Mich.	57	30	66	51	77
Wis.	177	126	117	124	106
Minn.	14,609	13,255	11,220	12,995	116
Iowa	1,208	1,353	660	999	151
Mo.	35	28	10	7	70
N. Dak.	12,616	16,102	13,095	15,602	119
S. Dak.	5,312	4,527	4,842	4,758	98
Kansas	474	189	81	180	222
Okla.	18	27	32	27	84
Texas	1,196	1,266	64	962	1,503
Mont.	776	648	336	375	112
Idaho	6	0	0	0	0
Wyo.	6	5	5	5	100
Ariz.	625	247	108	223	206
Wash.	22	14	22	26	118
Oreg.	71	16	0	0	0
Calif.	2,931	1,416	1,612	1,657	103
U. S.	40,172	39,263	32,284	38,000	118

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain
desired production, with comparisons

P L A N T E D A C R E A G E					Percent 1952
State	1946-50	1951	1952	Goal is of	
	Average	1950	Indicated	Goals	1951 Indicated
 Thousands				Percent
Ill.	2	1	1	1	100
Mich.	6	6	6	6	100
Wis.	14	9	9	9	100
Minn.	1,399	1,255	1,217	1,216	100
Iowa	83	83	61	65	107
Mo.	6	4	2	1	100
N. Dak.	1,533	1,753	1,823	1,825	100
S. Dak.	599	533	565	550	97
Kansas	80	40	20	30	150
Okla.	3	4	4	4	100
Texas	202	223	47	1/ 150	319
Mont.	116	75	54	55	102
Wyo.	1	1	1	1	100
Ariz.	26	14	4	1/ 10	250
Wash.	2	1	2	2	100
Calif.	138	60	62	1/ 75	121
Other 2/	9	2	0	0	0
U. S.	4,219	4,064	3,878	4,000	103

1/ Goal announced August 20, 1951.

2/ Includes Ohio, Idaho, and Oregon.

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Production goals have been determined for 11 kinds of hay and pasture seed crops in 1952. These include 5 legumes - alfalfa (Northern and Central Zones only). Ladino clover, red clover, white clover (in Mississippi and Louisiana only), and Kobe lespedeza; and 6 grasses - smooth brome grass, tall fescue, orchard grass, crested wheatgrass, sudan, and timothy.

The 1952 production goals for these seeds are based on the assumption that domestic requirements will continue at somewhat higher levels than in 1951, and together with imports likely to be available, the supplies in 1952-53 should fill domestic requirements, maintain exports at current levels, and leave relatively safe carry-overs at the end of 1952-53. The acreages are those which should yield the desired production goals if normal conditions affecting seed production and harvest prevail.

The harvests of most kinds of hay and pasture seed crops in 1951 were at levels considerably below those of 1950, but above average. The lower production levels in 1951 have been offset to a considerable extent by the large carry-overs into 1951-52 from the 1950 crop. However, the domestic disappearance of these seeds generally shows a continuing upward trend and supplies during 1951-52 probably will not be greatly in excess of requirements for most varieties. Thus the carry-overs into the 1952-53 crop season generally are expected to be smaller than at the beginning of the 1951-52 season. The national grasslands improvement program, together with the high levels of livestock numbers on farms, requires a continuation of hay and pasture seed production at levels considerably above the 1951 production.

Imports of some varieties of hay and pasture seeds during the current crop year are expected to supplement to a small extent the decline in 1951 domestic production. However, Canadian production is not much above normal and large exportable surpluses are not anticipated from that important exporting country during 1951-52. Some imports, but not of unusual volume, are expected from other sources. Exports of hay and pasture seeds generally are expected to continue at normal levels during 1951-52 and 1952-53.

Attached tables show supplies, distribution, harvested acreages, and production for this group of seeds during recent years, and the 1952 national and State production goals for each of the hay and pasture crop seeds. All figures are on a clean-seed basis.

Alfalfa

The 1952 national production goal for Central and Northern Zone alfalfa seed is 69 million pounds, the same as the 1951 goal. While a higher goal would be desirable to provide adequate reserve stocks, it is not likely that more will be obtained because of the anticipated need for hay supplies. With average growing and harvesting conditions, it will require about 9-10 thousand acres of seed to be harvested in order to meet the goal for alfalfa seed in the two Zones.

Seed production in the Central Zone has been materially below planting requirements since 1947. Farmers should be encouraged to produce as much alfalfa seed as possible of the varieties and strains which are suitable for planting in the Central Zone.

A goal for Southern Zone seed is not considered necessary, since the potential producing capacity of that Zone is more than ample to provide for all likely needs, and there is a substantial carry-over of Southern alfalfa seed from previous crops.

Droughts, floods, and hay requirements have combined to reduce the 1951 crop of Central and Northern alfalfa seed to a level below estimated requirements. Production in 1951 was only slightly above the 1950 short crop in the Central Zone. Despite the fact that the Northern Zone seed forecast for 1951 indicates the largest crop since 1940, supplies will still not be sufficient to meet demands. Part of the deficiency will be offset by production in the Southern Zone of certified hardy varieties adapted to the Northern and Central Zones. Continuation of this special production program in the Southern areas should be encouraged.

Ladino Clover

The national production goal for ladino clover seed is 12.5 million pounds. With average growing and harvesting conditions, the goal will require a record 95 thousand acres to be harvested. The use of ladino clover has increased phenomenally in the United States during recent years, and this upward trend undoubtedly will continue because of the increasing numbers of livestock on farms and the widespread effort being made to improve pasture lands, particularly in the newly proven adapted areas.

Red Clover

The national production goal for red clover in 1952 is 90 million pounds, the same as the 1951 goal. With average growing and harvesting conditions, the goal will require about 1,985 thousand acres of red clover to be harvested as seed. The 1951 crop is estimated at about 87 million pounds. It is supplemented by a large carry-over from the 1950 crop, which will provide ample supplies for 1951-52 and possibly for 1952-53. However, the inadequate alfalfa seed supply (Central and Northern) undoubtedly will greatly increase the domestic consumption of red clover seed, which has exceeded 90 million pounds annually for 5 out of the past 10 years.

White Clover (Louisiana and Mississippi only)

The 1952 production goal for white clover of about one million pounds is for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi only. Under normal growing and harvesting conditions, such a production would require harvesting about 18 thousand acres. A record production of 1.7 million pounds was obtained in these two States from 18 thousand acres in 1951, when favorable harvesting conditions prevailed. Consumption of southern white clover seed has remained quite high. Prices of white clover seed at home and abroad have weakened lately, because supplies are somewhat above average, and this factor may adversely affect 1952 production. This seed is important in the pasture improvement program in many areas.

Kobe Lespedeza

The national production goal for 1952 kobe lespedeza seed is 35 million pounds. Under average growing and harvesting conditions, such a production will require harvesting about 209 thousand acres. Because of the small carry-over into 1951-52 and the relatively small production in 1951, supplies for planting in the spring of 1952 are likely to be somewhat short. Farmers should be encouraged to attain the harvested production called for by the 1952 goal in order to build up adequate reserves.

Smooth Bromegrass

The 1952 national production goal is 22.6 million pounds of smooth bromegrass seed. With average growing and harvesting conditions, it would require harvesting about 120 thousand acres to produce this amount of seed. The 1951 production is estimated to be only about half that of the large 1950 crop when 27.2 million pounds were harvested. With the substantial

carry-over from the 1950 crop together with expected imports (which average above 6.5 million pounds per year), supplies available during 1951-52 are likely to be large enough to meet the expanding requirements for this valuable seed. Carry-over stocks into 1952-53 probably will be small, and the goal for 1952 calls for a 50 percent increase both in harvested acreage and production.

Crested Wheatgrass

The national production goal is for 7 million pounds of crested wheatgrass seed to be harvested in 1952. Under normal conditions such a production would require harvesting about 82 thousand acres. The small 1951 crop of only 2 million pounds, together with the carry-over and expected imports, will provide a 1951-52 supply less than half the 1950-51 disappearance of this important range grass seed. Hence, an acreage about equal to the large 1950 harvested acreage is suggested for 1952, which under average conditions should yield about 10 percent more than the 1950 crop.

Tall Fescue

A harvest of 17.7 million pounds of tall fescue seed is the goal for 1952. Under average growing and harvesting conditions, it would require about 84 thousand acres to produce this amount of seed. In 1951 about 85 thousand acres were harvested, but unfavorable conditions resulted in a crop of only 15.8 million pounds. Domestic requirements for tall fescue seed have been increasing in recent years, and are now estimated at about 16 million pounds per year. It is thought that the established seed-producing fields should increase in yields hereafter, and if the suggested goal is attained, supplies should be adequate for 1952-53 needs.

Orchard Grass

The national production goal for orchard grass seed in 1952 is 10 million pounds, the same as the 1951 goal. Under average conditions, it will require about 60 thousand harvested acres to produce this amount. The 1951 goal was attained, which with a large carry-over of 3.5 million pounds will provide supplies more than adequate to meet 1951-52 needs. Disappearance generally has shown a continuous upward trend since 1943, and the 1951-52 supplies should not prove burdensome. Exports of orchard grass have declined in comparison with prewar years, and imports have increased because of the strong domestic market. The 1952 goal is necessary in order to assure future supplies of this important forage seed.

Sudan Grass

A national production goal of 40.8 million pounds of sudan grass seed is announced for 1952. Under average conditions it will require harvesting about 93 thousand acres to obtain such a production. In 1951 no goal was included for sudan grass seed. However, a large crop of about 46.4 million pounds was harvested from 91 thousand acres. Domestic disappearance has exceeded 35 million pounds in 7 out of the last 12 years. Between the large crops of 1944 and 1951 our domestic supplies of sudan grass seed generally were somewhat short. Because of the relatively small 1950 crop and the continuing strong demand for this seed, imports were above normal during 1950-51. Supplies are now considered ample to meet all 1951-52 requirements, but the 1952 production goal appears well justified in order to build up adequate reserve stocks.

Timothy

No production goal was established for timothy seed in 1951, but a national goal of 55 million pounds has been determined for 1952. Under average conditions it will require harvesting about 400 thousand acres to obtain

this production. Between 1940 and 1948 production of timothy seed fluctuated between 50 and 70 million pounds, and domestic disappearance varied from 44 to 60 million pounds. Exports were substantial in several postwar years.

The relatively large crop of about 62 million pounds in 1950 were obtained from 447 thousand harvested acres. Production in 1951 is estimated at only 48 million pounds from 360 thousand harvested acres. Supplies available for 1951-52 are considered ample to meet requirements. A 14 percent increase in production in 1952 is needed to meet increased planting requirements and to build up more adequate reserves.

Supplies and Utilization				
Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - July 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	: Indicated : Preliminary			
Thousand Pounds - Clean Seed				
<u>Supply</u>	:	:	:	:
Beginning Stocks	: 91,872	102,308	169,791	135,498
Production	: 507,910	619,079	506,145	617,085
Imports	: 44,033	50,289	39,600	41,850
Total	: 643,845	772,176	715,536	794,433
<u>Utilization</u>	:	:	:	:
Domestic Disappearance	: 523,737	588,716	564,538	645,575
Exports	: 14,531	13,669	15,500	15,800
Total	: 538,268	602,385	579,038	661,375
Ending Stocks	: 105,577	169,791	135,498	133,058
Desirable ending stocks	: 150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Difference	: 44,423	19,791	- 14,502	- 16,942
<u>ACREAGE HARVESTED</u>	:	:	:	:
Thousand acres	: 4,811	5,818	4,402	5,565
Yield per harvested acre (lbs.)	: 106	106	115	111

Hay and pasture seeds include: All alfalfa, alsike, Ladino, red, sweet and white clovers, all lespedezas, Birdsfoot trefoil, bromegrass, Meadow and Tall fescues, orchard, sudan, timothy and crested, intermediate and slender wheat grasses.

Summary, Hay and Pasture Seeds

	Production, Clean Seed Basis				Percent 1952
Kind of Seed	1946-50	1951	1952	Goal is of	
	Average	1950	Indicated	Goals	1951 Indi-
					cated
	Thousand Pounds				Percent
<u>Hay and Pasture</u>					
<u>Legume</u>					
Alfalfa (N. & C. only)	50,544	46,086	54,426	68,600	126
Clover, Ladino		8,093		12,500	
Clover, Red	89,042	128,514	87,324	90,000	103
Clover, White (La. &					
Miss. only)	782	610	1,720	1,160	67
Lespedeza, Kobe	32,145	30,142	29,055	35,000	120
<u>Grass</u>					
Brome, Smooth	12,096	27,210		22,600	
Wheatgrass, Crested	3,860	6,450		7,000	
Fescue, Tall	10,998	17,806		17,700	
Orchard	7,725	10,542	9,996	10,000	100
Sudan	30,536	35,860	46,420	40,760	88
Timothy	46,281	61,924	48,069	55,000	114

	Acreage Harvested				Percent 1952
Kind of Seed	1946-50		1951	1952	Goal is of
	Average	1950	Indicated	Goals	1951 Indi-
					cated
	Thousands				Percent
<u>Hay and Pasture</u>					
<u>Legume</u>					
Alfalfa (N. & C. only)	718	609	664	910	137
Clover, Ladino	26	58		95	
Clover, Red	1,928	2,619	1,676	1,985	118
Clover, White (La. & Miss. only)	12	10	18.5	18	97
Lespedeza, Kobe <u>1/</u>	188	165	150	209	139
<u>Grass</u>					
Brome, Smooth	66	131		120	
Wheatgrass, Crested	39	71		82	
Fescue, Tall	45	72		84	
Orchard	45	56	59	60	102
Sudan	70	75	91	92	102
Timothy	324	447	360	400	111

1/ PMA estimate.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

Hay and Pasture Seeds

P R O D U C T I O N					
Kind of Seed	1946-50	1951	1952	Percent 1952 Goal is	
and	Average	1950	Indicated	Goals	of 1951 Indicated
State	Thousand Pounds - Clean Seed			Percent	
LEGUMES					
Alfalfa (N. & C.)					
Ohio	196	264	144	125	87
Indiana	131	144	96	100	104
Michigan	2,052	1,440	1,320	2,100	159
Wisconsin	1,515	1,008	312	1,000	321
Minnesota	2,484	1,800	2,100	2,500	119
Iowa	342	444	174	450	259
North Dakota	1,452	666	2,400	2,500	104
South Dakota	3,300	2,400	2,400	3,500	146
Nebraska	6,672	4,200	2,340	7,825	334
Kansas	11,088	2,640	2,400	12,500	521
Montana	5,592	5,880	6,060	7,500	124
Idaho	2,736	5,280	5,820	4,000	69
Wyoming	1,215	1,500	2,340	1,500	64
Colorado	2,028	2,280	2,460	2,000	81
Utah	6,900	7,560	9,480	9,500	100
Washington	2,184	7,320	12,960	10,500	81
Oregon	659	1,260	1,620	1,000	62
Total 1/	50,544	46,086	54,426	68,600	126
Ladino					
Montana	n.a.	34	n.a.	75	-
Idaho	178	440	320	750	234
Washington	n.a.	19	n.a.	200	-
Oregon	1,310	3,200	4,300	5,225	122
California	1,648	4,400	5,500	6,250	114
Total 2/	3,136	8,093	10,120	12,500	124
Red Clover					
New York	670	624	930	450	48
Pennsylvania	1,010	900	1,200	900	75
Ohio	7,310	11,700	12,540	8,750	70
Indiana	7,525	10,680	6,540	8,500	130
Illinois	10,715	18,360	6,420	16,750	261
Michigan	9,190	13,860	9,420	8,000	85
Wisconsin	6,375	7,380	7,320	4,750	65
Minnesota	6,205	5,940	5,460	3,150	58
Iowa	9,420	20,100	9,420	15,000	159
Missouri	11,005	16,020	8,040	8,500	106
Nebraska	2,070	2,400	1,080	1,800	167
Kansas	2,580	2,760	804	2,250	280
Maryland	480	486	498	375	75
Virginia	545	408	762	425	56
Kentucky	1,380	1,200	1,620	900	56
Idaho	8,450	10,500	10,140	7,500	74
Oregon	3,300	3,420	3,600	2,000	56
Total 3/	89,042	128,514	87,324	90,000	103

1/ Includes only those States with goals. 2/ Includes 1950 estimates for States reported in February but not included in latest acreage and production report for that year. 3/ Includes Washington and Montana.

Hay and Pasture Seeds

Acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain
desired production, with comparisons

HAY AND PASTURE SEED ACREAGE

Kind of Seed and State	1946-50 Average	1950 Indicated	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	Thousand Acres				Percent
LEGUMES					
<u>Alfalfa (N. & C.)</u>					
Ohio	6	7	4	4	100
Indiana	4	4	3	3	100
Michigan	49	40	38	50	132
Wisconsin	23	18	8	25	312
Minnesota	52	50	55	52	95
Iowa	9	15	5	12	240
North Dakota	36	30	77	60	78
South Dakota	67	86	99	90	91
Nebraska	113	70	49	135	276
Kansas	158	44	55	165	171
Montana	77	37	95	115	121
Idaho	25	33	35	40	114
Wyoming	16	23	37	30	81
Colorado	21	27	32	25	78
Utah	48	54	59	70	119
Washington	6	14	24	24	100
Oregon	5	7	9	10	111
Total 1/	718	609	664	910	137
<u>Ladino</u>					
Montana	*	*	n.a.	*	-
Idaho	2	4	4	5	125
Washington	*	*	n.a.	*	-
Oregon	9	20	21	35	146
California	15	34	46	55	120
Total 2/	26	58	74	95	128
<u>Red Clover</u>					
New York	11	11	14	10	71
Pennsylvania	27	25	26	25	96
Ohio	218	310	264	250	95
Indiana	237	300	180	245	136
Illinois	305	450	180	400	222
Michigan	178	250	188	155	82
Wisconsin	150	130	143	100	70
Minnesota	109	103	101	60	59
Iowa	272	505	252	400	159
Missouri	200	275	150	160	107
Nebraska	43	60	30	40	133
Kansas	62	72	22	50	227
Maryland	14	13	13	10	77
Virginia	13	11	16	10	62
Kentucky	24	22	21	20	83
Idaho	34	41	37	30	81
Oregon	25	30	25	20	80
Total 3/	1,928	2,619	1,676	1,985	118

1/ Includes only those States with goals. 2/ Includes 1950 estimates for States reported in February but not included in latest acreage and production report for that year. 3/ Includes Montana and Washington

* Less than 500 acres.

Hay and Pasture Seeds

Kind of Seed and State	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 is of 1951 indicated
	1946-50		1951	1952	
	Average	1950	Indicated	Goals	
Thousand Pounds - Clean Seed					Percent
<u>LEGUMES--Continued</u>					
<u>White Clover</u>					
Mississippi	318	350	720	560	78
Louisiana	464	260	1,000	600	60
Total 1/	782	610	1,720	1,160	67
<u>Kobe Lespedeza</u>					
Maryland	2/ 470	378	532	200	38
Virginia	162	196	162	100	62
No. Carolina	13,169	10,718	9,300	12,500	134
So. Carolina	3,956	3,621	3,886	5,000	129
Georgia	6,208	2,520	1,850	7,500	405
Kentucky	432	800	671	500	75
Tennessee	2,058	2,937	2,307	2,000	87
Alabama	294	222	184	200	109
Mississippi	765	820	459	500	109
Arkansas	4,787	7,797	9,348	6,400	68
Louisiana	49	19	11	100	909
Total 3/	32,145	30,142	29,055	1/ 35,000	120
<u>GRASSES</u>					
<u>Smooth Bromegrass</u>					
Iowa	2/ 3,300	5,100	900	4,250	472
No. Dakota	880	2,500	1,100	1,500	136
So. Dakota	932	2,400	900	1,750	194
Nebraska	5,360	11,600	6,600	9,700	147
Kansas	2,940	4,400	3,800	4,000	105
Montana	2/ 155	180	n.a.	200	-
Idaho	5/ 200	300	n.a.	300	-
Wyoming	2/ 55	80	n.a.	100	-
Colorado	2/ 240	170	n.a.	300	-
Washington	2/ 405	480	n.a.	500	-
Total	12,096 4/ 27,210		-	22,600	
<u>Crested Wheatgrass</u>					
No. Dakota	256	480	180	500	278
So. Dakota	616	460	190	500	263
Nebraska	1,214	1,300	810	1,250	154
Montana	892	3,100	400	3,500	875
Idaho	6/ 130	140	n.a.	300	-
Wyoming	300	400	240	500	208
Colorado	2/ 580	190	190	150	79
Utah	2/ 170	90	n.a.	150	-
Washington	118	150	n.a.	150	-
Total 5/	3,860 4/ 6,450		-	1/ 7,000	

1/ Includes only those States with goals. 2/ Two year average.

3/ Includes States not shown. 4/ Includes data reported in February 1951 but not included in later reports. 5/ Four year average.

6/ Three year average.

Hay and Pasture Seeds

Acres required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons

Kind of Seed and State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 indicated
	: 1946-50 :	:	1951	: 1952 :	
	: Average :	1950	: Indicated :	Goals:	
	:	Thousand Acres	:	Percent	
LEGUMES--Continued					
White Clover					
Mississippi	:	4	5	7.5	7 93
Louisiana	:	8	5	11	11 100
Total 1/	:	12	10	18.5	18 97
Kobe Lespedeza					
Maryland	:2/	2	2	3	2 67
Virginia	:	1	1	1	1 100
No. Carolina	:	73	59	49	70 143
So. Carolina	:	25	25	22	30 136
Georgia	:	41	19	15	50 333
Kentucky	:	2	4	3	4 133
Tennessee	:	11	15	12	15 125
Alabama	:	2	1	1	2 200
Mississippi	:	6	5	4	4 100
Arkansas	:	25	33	38	30 79
Louisiana	:	*	*	*	1 -
Total 4/	:	188	165	150	1/ 209 139
GRASSES					
Smooth Brome					
Iowa	:2/	6	21	5	20 400
No. Dakota	:	6	13	10	10 100
So. Dakota	:	7	15	9	10 111
Nebraska	:	28	55	39	50 128
Kansas	:	16	21	19	22 116
Montana	:2/	1	1	n.a.	2 -
Idaho	:3/	1	1	n.a.	1 -
Wyoming	:2/	1	1	n.a.	1 -
Colorado	:2/	1	1	n.a.	2 -
Washington	:2/	2	2	n.a.	2 -
Total 4/	:	66	5/131	-	120
Crested Wheatgrass:					
No. Dakota	:	3	5	2	7 350
So. Dakota	:	7	8	4	5 125
Nebraska	:	8	12	10	10 100
Montana	:	11	34	5	45 900
Idaho	:6/	2	2	n.a.	4 -
Wyoming	:	4	5	3	7 233
Colorado	:2/	2	3	4	1 25
Utah	:2/	1	1	n.a.	1 -
Washington	:	1	1	n.a.	2 -
Total 4/	:	39	71	-	82

* Less than 500 acres.

1/ Includes only those States with goals. 2/ Two year average.

3/ Four year average. 4/ Includes States not shown. 5/ Includes data reported in February 1951 but not included in later reports.

6/ Three year average.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

Hay and Pasture Seeds

Kind of Seed	P R O D U C T I O N				Percent 1952 Goal
and	1946-50 :		1951 :	1952 :	is of 1951 In-
State	Average :	1950 :	Indicated :	Goals :	icated :
	Thousand Pounds - Clean Seed				Percent
<u>GRASSES - Continued</u>					
<u>Tall Fescue</u>					
Kentucky	1/5,267	8,400	8,000	8,000	100
Tennessee	417	1,000	1,000	1,000	100
Alabama	403	780	1,100	800	73
Mississippi	77	200	n.a.	200	-
Arkansas	67	170	n.a.	200	-
Oklahoma	70	20	n.a.	200	-
Idaho	287	700	540	500	93
Washington	490	990	n.a.	800	-
Oregon	3,900	5,500	5,200	6,000	115
Total	2/10,998	17,806	--	17,700	--
<u>Orchard Grass</u>					
Missouri	1,053	1,358	1,190	1,350	113
Virginia	3,181	5,390	5,082	5,000	98
Kentucky	3,491	3,794	3,724	3,650	98
Total	7,725	10,542	9,996	10,000	100
<u>Sudan</u>					
Nebraska	1,580	1,600	900	1,500	167
Kansas	1,900	2,300	1,200	2,750	229
Oklahoma	1,268	1,900	810	2,000	247
Texas	8,700	14,400	10,500	16,000	152
Colorado	4,552	660	7,100	4,260	60
N. Mexico	5,080	6,000	6,400	5,500	86
Oregon	1,376	1,000	510	750	147
California	6,080	8,000	19,000	8,000	42
Total	30,536	35,860	46,420	40,760	88
<u>Timothy</u>					
Pennsylvania	655	814	684	800	117
Ohio	7,191	9,540	9,720	10,000	103
Indiana	1,758	2,925	2,520	3,000	119
Illinois	2,259	3,735	2,025	3,000	148
Wisconsin	1,029	1,125	990	1,200	121
Minnesota	2,313	1,665	1,620	1,500	93
Iowa	21,672	18,540	18,225	18,000	99
Missouri	9,405	23,580	12,285	17,500	143
Total	46,281	61,924	48,069	55,000	114

1/ Two-year average.

2/ Includes States not shown, and data for 1950 reported in February 1951, but not included in later reports.

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Harvested acreage required, with expected yields, to obtain desired production, with comparisons.

Kind of Seed and State	H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 Indicated
	1946-50: Average	1950	1951 Indicated	1952 Goals	
	Thousand Acres				Percent
GRASSES - continued					
Tall Fescue					
Kentucky	1/ 22	33	42	35	83
Tennessee	1	5	6	6	100
Alabama	3	5	8	6	75
Mississippi	1	2	n.a.	3	..
Arkansas	*	1	n.a.	1	-
Oklahoma	*	*	n.a.	1	-
Idaho	1	2	3	2	67
Washington	1	2	n.a.	5	-
Oregon	16	22	26	25	96
Total	45 2/	72	--	84	--
Orchard Grass					
Missouri	7	9	9	10	111
Virginia	17	26	27	25	93
Kentucky	21	21	23	25	109
Total	45	56	59	60	102
Sudan					
Nebraska	5	6	4	5	125
Kansas	6	7	5	8	160
Oklahoma	5	6	3	6	200
Texas	15	23	19	30	158
Colorado	13	3	25	15	60
N. Mexico	15	17	16	16	100
Oregon	3	2	1	2	200
California	8	11	18	10	56
Total	70	75	91	92	101
Timothy					
Pennsylvania	6	8	7	8	114
Ohio	61	83	79	85	108
Indiana	15	25	20	25	125
Illinois	21	35	21	28	133
Wisconsin	9	10	10.5	10	95
Minnesota	16	12	12.5	10	80
Iowa	127	130	110	106	96
Missouri	69	144	100	128	128
Total	324	447	360	400	111

* Less than 500 acres.

1/ Two-year average.

2/ Includes data reported February 1951, but not included in later reports.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS

Production goals were announced on August 8, 1951, for 6 winter cover crop seeds to be harvested in 1952--crimson clover, common and Willamette vetch, hairy vetch, common ryegrass, roughpeas, and lupines. The 1952 goals for 4 of the 6 crops call for larger harvested acreages. Increased use of winter cover crops is being widely encouraged, and larger supplies of seed should be available for current seedings and to provide a reserve against crop failure.

Support prices for the 1952 winter cover crop seed production were announced on September 14, 1951, to be implemented by loans and purchase agreements on approved farm and warehouse stored seed. The 1952 national average support levels are as follows: hairy vetch - 14.75; common and Willamette vetch; and roughpeas (Caley, Singletary or Wild Winter peas) each 6; crimson clover - 16.50; certified reseeding crimson clover - 19; common ryegrass - 7, and blue lupine - 3.50 cents per pound.

Crimson Clover

The 1952 goal for crimson clover, both common and reseeding, is 27 million pounds. An acreage of 135,000 acres, with average yields, should produce this quantity of seed, which is in line with the recent trend of domestic disappearance, but is 11,000 acres above the record acreage of 1950.

Domestic production, which averaged 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds in the 1946-50 period, has been supplemented with substantial imports during 1950-51 to meet the expanding use of this winter cover and forage crop seed. Carry-over stocks have in recent years consisted largely of imports which arrived after the close of the planting season.

Hairy Vetch

The 1952 hairy vetch seed goal is 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds. An acreage of 279 thousand acres, with average yields, will be needed to attain this goal which is nearly double the 1946-50 average.

The use of hairy vetch seed has been greatly expanded in recent years, and the level of domestic disappearance has risen to over 40 million pounds annually.

Common and Willamette Vetch

The goal for common and Willamette vetch is 36.5 million pounds of seed. At average yields a slightly smaller acreage will be needed than was in the 1951 program -- 93 thousand acres. However, this represents a substantial increase over the small 1951 harvested acreage.

The small 1951 crop plus carry-over from the large 1950 crop provided an ample supply for winter cover crop planting in 1951. However, the carry-over next June 30 is not expected to be large and the 1952 goal is set above the level of domestic disappearance to provide a reserve.

Lupine

The 1952 national goal of 50 million pounds of lupine seed is above the small crop harvested in 1951, but with the present carryover, should provide an ample supply of seed for use in 1952. 58 thousand acres, with average yields, should provide a crop of approximately 50 million pounds. A normal acreage for seed production is not needed until the carry-over stocks are reduced to a more normal level.

Because of the severe winter losses to this crop in 1950, the acreages planted to lupines dropped below the trend of recent years. However, it is likely that the use of this valuable winter cover crop will continue to be expanded.

Roughpeas

The goal for roughpea crop seed is 25 million pounds, and is considerably above both the 1950 and 1951 harvested crops. A production of this size requires 70,000 acres assuming average yields.

The use of roughpeas for winter cover and for grazing has been expanded materially and carry-over stocks have been small.

Common Ryegrass

The 1952 goal for common ryegrass seed production is 70 million pounds of seed. This is a material increase above the 1951 harvested crop of 60 million pounds. With average yields an acreage of 130,000 acres is needed to meet this goal.

The use of common ryegrass seed, as indicated by domestic disappearance, is materially above average and the expansion in production is needed to meet the demands, which have ranged from 45 to 75 million pounds during the past 5 years.

Supplies and Utilization

Origin and Disposition	Crop Year Beginning - July 1			
	1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Average:		Indicated	Preliminary
Thousand Pounds - Clean Seed				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	24,877	33,016	427,041	289,250
Production	298,380	688,860	213,650	307,750
Imports	<u>5,152</u>	<u>14,903</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Total	328,409	736,779	648,691	602,000
<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic disappearance	217,740	298,370	351,441	348,800
Exports	<u>10,132</u>	<u>11,368</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Total	227,922	309,738	359,441	363,800
Ending stocks	100,487	427,041	289,250	238,200
Desirable ending stocks	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Difference <u>2/</u>	30,487	357,041	219,250	168,200
<u>ACREAGE - HARVESTED</u>				
Thousand acres	568	1,084	612	800
Yield per harvested acre (lbs.)	525	635	349	385

1/ Excess stocks primarily of Austrian winter peas and blue lupine. Austrian winter peas were not included in the 1951 and 1952 price support programs, or in the 1952 goal program.

Winter Cover Crop Seeds includes: Austrian winter peas, common and Willamette, hairy and Hungarian vetch, purple vetch, crimson clover, common ryegrass, lupines and roughpeas.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

Winter Cover Crop Seeds 1/

P R O D U C T I O N					
Kind of Seed	1946-50	1950	1951	1952	Percent 1952
and	Average	Indicated	Goals	Goal is of 1951	
State				Indicated	
	Thousand Pounds - Clean Seed			Percent	
<u>LEGUMES</u>					
<u>Crimson Clover</u>					
Georgia	2,760	4,200	5,400	* 6,500	120
Kentucky	636	540	500	700	140
Tennessee	7,880	4,800	5,100	8,000	157
Alabama	3,040	4,800	7,100	7,000	99
Mississippi	<u>2/</u> 400	600	1,500	* 2,000	133
Texas	<u>3/</u> 70	70	700	1,000	143
Arkansas	<u>2/</u> 235	300	n.a.	500	-
Louisiana	<u>2/</u> 34	38	n.a.	100	-
Oregon	552	900	1,100	1,000	91
Washington	110	110	n.a.	200	-
Total	15,296	16,358	21,400	* 27,000	126
<u>Hairy Vetch</u>					
Arkansas	3,220	4,500	5,000	5,000	100
Oklahoma	<u>2/</u> 12,650	13,300	11,600	* 14,750	127
Texas	5,220	11,000	7,900	11,000	139
Michigan	<u>2/</u> 240	--	--	--	-
Washington	563	820	480	1,000	208
Oregon	15,221	24,500	16,100	24,500	152
Total	29,384	54,120	41,080	* 56,250	137
<u>Common and Willamette Vetch</u>					
Washington	896	460	120	* 1,500	1250
Oregon	32,540	42,900	7,500	* 34,100	455
California	<u>4/</u> 5,767	1,000	500	* 900	180
Total	33,696	44,360	8,120	* 36,500	450
<u>Lupine</u>					
South Carolina	<u>5/</u> 8,667	22,000	9,500	10,000	105
Georgia	50,320	140,600	10,000	25,000	250
Florida	7,500	10,400	6,500	7,000	108
Alabama	12,280	24,200	500	8,000	1600
Total	75,300	197,200	26,500	50,000	189
<u>Roughpeas</u>					
Alabama	<u>2/</u> 6,800	7,600		9,000	-
Mississippi	<u>2/</u> 4,700	7,200	n.a.	7,800	-
Arkansas	<u>2/</u> 1,360	2,000		2,500	-
Louisiana	<u>2/</u> 3,750	3,800		4,400	-
Texas	<u>2/</u> 310	440		1,300	-
Total	<u>2/</u> 16,920	21,040	15,000	25,000	-
<u>GRASSES</u>					
<u>Common Ryegrass</u>					
Oregon	55,120	80,600	59,900	70,000	117
Total 6 Crops	225,716	413,678	172,000	* 264,750	154

1/ Goals were established only for those States and the six crops listed.

2/ Two-year average.

3/ 1950 only.

4/ Four-year average.

5/ Three-year average.

* Revised goals.

Winter Cover Crop Seeds 1/

Kind of Seed	:= H A R V E S T E D A C R E A G E: Percent 1952 Goal				
and	: 1946-50 :		: 1951 :		: 1952 : is of 1951 Indicated
State	: Average : 1950 :		: Indicated: Goals :		: Percent :
	Thousand Acres				
<u>LEGUMES</u>					
<u>Crimson Clover</u>					
Georgia	:	16	29	31 * 33	106
Kentucky	:	3	4	3 3	100
Tennessee	:	42	48	38 45	118
Alabama	:	15	32	34 30	88
Mississippi	<u>2/</u> :	3	5	10 * 10	100
Arkansas	<u>2/</u> :	1	2	n.a. 3	-
Texas	<u>3/</u> :	1	1	4 6	150
Louisiana	:	-	-	n.a. 1	-
Oregon	:	2	3	4 3	75
Washington	:	-	-	n.a. 1	-
Total	:	80	124	124 * 135	109
<u>Hairy Vetch</u>					
Arkansas	:	18	28	21 30	143
Oklahoma	<u>2/</u> :	88	95	86 * 100	116
Texas	:	38	71	45 70	156
Michigan	<u>2/</u> :	2	-	- -	-
Washington	:	2	3	3 4	133
Oregon	:	51	72	70 75	107
Total	:	144	269	225 * 279	124
<u>Common and Willamette Vetch</u>					
Washington	:	1	1	1 * 2	200
Oregon	:	79	81	30 * 82	273
California	<u>4/</u> :	3	4	1 * 2	200
Total	:	82	86	32 * 86	269
<u>Lupines</u>					
South Carolina	<u>5/</u> :	8	22	17 12	71
Georgia	:	52	115	19 28	147
Florida	:	11	16	10 10	100
Alabama	:	13	25	1 8	800
Total	:	82	208	47 58	123
<u>Roughpeas</u>					
Alabama	<u>2/</u> :	19	21	14 24	171
Mississippi	<u>2/</u> :	13	18	8 23	288
Arkansas	<u>2/</u> :	4	5	4 6	150
Louisiana	<u>2/</u> :	11	12	10 12	120
Texas	<u>2/</u> :	1	2	4 5	125
Total	<u>2/</u> :	48	58	40 70	175
<u>GRASSES</u>					
<u>Common Ryegrass</u>					
Oregon	:	94	115	99 130	131
TOTAL 6 CROPS:	:	530	860	567 * 758	134

1/ Goals were established only for those States and the six crops listed.

2/ Two year average. 3/ 1950 only. 4/ Four year average.

5/ Three year average.

* Revised goals.

POTATOES

A 1952 production goal for potatoes of 350 million bushels to be produced from 1,565,300 acres was announced November 5, 1951. This goal is 103 percent of the 1951 indicated acreage and 104 percent of 1951 indicated production. For 1952 the acreage recommended for potatoes has been kept fairly well in line with the 1951 plantings. No State was assigned an acreage goal of less than 90 percent nor more than 110 percent of the plantings in 1951. Based on the most recent three year average yields, this suggested acreage would result in production of 350 million bushels which appears to be in line with current demand requiring 1,565,300 acres.

In allocating the goal acres to the States, a base production was calculated by using the 5-year, 1946-50, average residuals (production less government purchases). In 1950, New York and Pennsylvania were ineligible for price support. Prices in these States were always a little under Maine and New Jersey prices so that support purchases were extremely heavy in Maine and New Jersey. Therefore, government purchases in the two States for 1950 were prorated among the four States based on their total production in 1950.

The level of prices for potatoes during the past two years has averaged around 60 percent of the effective parity price. In order to maintain prices at this level for the 1950 crop, it was necessary for the Department of Agriculture to purchase slightly over 100 million bushels of potatoes. For the 1951 crop, growers in many areas made substantial reduction in their plantings and this crop is the first one of the postwar years that has been about in line with need.

The demand for potatoes is such that consumption changes much less than changes in personal disposable income or market price. Furthermore, there has been a definite long time downward trend in per capita consumption of potatoes. During the war years, the downward trend temporarily slackened, due primarily to the increased needs of the military forces, and the War Shipping Administration, to the Lend-Lease program, to increased processing for various other war needs, and to shortages of other foods. The present National Defense Program is not expected to increase materially the demand for potatoes.

During the past two years when a price support program was in effect, the supply for normal trade demands was reduced by government purchases to an average of 336 million bushels. If the culls which were co-mingled with other potatoes and donations to school lunch and institutions are included, the residual balance becomes 350 million bushels in 1950 and 342 million bushels in 1949 for an average of 346 million for the two years. When prices are very low, many of the low grade and less desirable sizes of potatoes cannot be sold in commercial channels for fresh food consumption. Therefore, there is little net difference between the current requirement and that of the past two years. The goal for 1952 appears, therefore, to be about in line with probable marketings in the absence of price support.

The three Maritime Provinces of Canada, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, usually provide the bulk of U. S. potato imports. The crop in these three Provinces, however, has been reduced from 33.8 million bushels in 1950 to 22.7 million bushels in 1951, a 33 percent decrease, according to the September crop estimate for Canada. The 1951 Canadian crop, as a whole, is about 27 percent less than a year ago. A shorter Canadian supply coupled with relatively favorable prices in the Maritimes, as compared to Aroostook County, Maine, should effectively serve to hold imports to a minimum this year. A 37½ cents per hundredweight duty is

POTATOES

imposed on the first 2.5 million bushels of seed and 4.16 million bushels of table stock potatoes. Quantities in excess of these amounts are subject to a duty of 75 cents per hundredweight. Ordinarily imports of Canadian table stock potatoes are restricted to one million bushels at the low duty rate. However, the present law requires that when the September 1 BAE crop estimate is reported to be less than 350 million bushels, the low duty quota for Canadian table stock potatoes is increased by the amount of the difference.

The price support program on potatoes ended on June 30, 1951, when marketings from the 1950 crop were completed, and no authority exists for its resumption. Growers of potatoes should take reasonable precaution to assure themselves before planting time that marketing facilities and outlets will be available to them to handle their anticipated production.

SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION

Origin and Disposition:	Crop year beginning January 1			
	: 1946-50 : average	: 1950 : indicated	: 1951 : indicated	: 1952 : preliminary
-- -- Thousand Bushels -- --				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	0	0	0	0
Production	435,788	439,500	337,122	350,000
Imports (Fiscal year)	6,545	1/ 5,349	3,500	4,000
Total	442,333	444,849	340,622	354,000
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food 2/	286,065	279,538	279,000	290,800
Industry	-	-	5,000	7,000
Feed and waste	28,196	31,208	21,622	23,700
Seed	37,233	32,545	32,000	31,500
Total domestic require- ments	351,494	343,291	337,622	353,000
Exports	3,937	5,135	3,000	1,000
Total	355,431	348,426	340,622	354,000
Ending stocks	86,902	96,423	0	0
Desirable ending stocks	0	0	0	0
Difference (Government purchases)				
Industrial uses 3/	34,743	18,033		
Other	52,159	78,390		
Total	86,902	96,423	0	0
<u>Acreage Planted</u>				
Thousand acres	2,143	1,866	1,526	1,565
Yield per planted acre (bus.)	203	236	221	224

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes military supplies, shipments to territories, canned and dehydrated potatoes.

3/ Includes starch, alcohol, flour, and glucose.

POTATOES

State	P R O D U C T I O N						Percent 1952
	1946-50 Average:		1950		1951		Goal is of
	1/		1/		Oct: 1 : 1952		1951
	Actual	Residual	Actual	Residual	Indicated	Goal	Indicated
-----Million Bushels-----							-----Percent-----
Maine	69.8	41.0	61.8	27.0	44.8	44.4	99
New York	35.8	25.0	34.4	34.4	25.9	26.9	101
Pennsylvania	19.0	16.7	18.5	18.5	15.8	16.6	105
Michigan	16.3	14.0	17.5	13.7	12.4	14.1	114
Wisconsin	12.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	11.2	13.1	117
Minnesota	17.2	13.4	17.6	11.4	13.9	14.3	103
North Dakota	20.6	13.6	22.2	9.0	16.7	15.1	90
South Dakota	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.7	89
Nebraska	10.1	9.7	11.7	11.7	7.4	8.1	109
Montana	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.1	91
Idaho	40.3	35.0	46.6	38.4	37.5	38.6	103
Wyoming	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	106
Colorado	19.4	15.8	18.6	13.9	13.8	16.9	122
Utah	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.7	108
Nevada	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	100
Washington	10.9	8.7	11.8	9.5	8.7	9.6	110
Oregon	12.2	10.2	13.2	9.2	11.7	11.1	95
California, Late	14.5	12.9	16.9	15.0	13.1	13.8	105
New Hampshire	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	111
Vermont	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	112
Massachusetts	3.2	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	110
Rhode Island	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	111
Connecticut	3.6	2.6	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.6	104
West Virginia	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	106
Ohio	6.7	6.4	7.6	7.1	5.9	6.3	107
Indiana	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.3	105
Illinois	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	100
Iowa	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	100
New Mexico	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	150
New Jersey	12.6	7.4	13.0	3.8	8.1	7.8	96
Delaware	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	86
Maryland	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	107
Virginia	10.0	8.0	9.4	8.4	7.9	7.4	94
Kentucky	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	109
Missouri	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.2	129
Kansas	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	180
Arizona	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	93
North Carolina	10.1	7.4	10.4	6.1	7.3	7.9	108
South Carolina	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	95
Georgia	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	110
Florida	4.9	4.6	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.3	85
Tennessee	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.8	120
Alabama	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.6	3.8	83
Mississippi	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	112
Arkansas	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	114
Louisiana	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	108
Oklahoma	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	114
Texas	4.2	3.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	109
California, Early	30.4	28.2	31.2	31.2	21.6	23.1	107
United States	2435.5	345.4	439.5	337.8	337.1	350.0	104

1/ Production less government purchases.

2/ Sum of State averages.

... POTATOES

State	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E				Percent 1952
					Goal is of
	1946-50	1951	1952		1951
	Average	1950	Indicated	Goals	Indicated
-----Thousand Acres-----					-----Percent-----
Maine	175.4	130.0	103.0	94.0	91
New York	141.4	113.0	99.0	99.3	100
Pennsylvania	110.0	96.0	84.0	85.0	101
Michigan	118.0	99.0	74.0	81.4	110
Wisconsin	92.0	78.0	62.0	68.1	110
Minnesota	120.0	100.0	78.0	81.7	105
North Dakota	131.4	120.0	90.0	81.0	90
South Dakota	21.4	15.0	12.0	13.1	109
Nebraska	56.4	53.0	40.0	40.0	100
Montana	15.7	14.4	12.4	12.5	101
Idaho	154.2	160.0	136.0	137.5	101
Wyoming	11.9	11.0	9.0	9.8	109
Colorado	75.2	64.0	54.0	59.4	110
Utah	15.8	15.0	11.1	12.2	110
Nevada	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	107
Washington	38.6	38.0	29.0	31.3	108
Oregon	43.4	41.0	38.0	35.0	92
California, Late	40.6	45.0	35.0	37.6	107
New Hampshire	4.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	106
Vermont	6.9	5.6	4.4	4.8	109
Massachusetts	16.2	13.1	9.4	10.3	110
Rhode Island	6.4	5.0	3.7	4.0	108
Connecticut	14.5	11.8	9.1	9.9	109
West Virginia	22.6	19.0	16.0	17.6	110
Ohio	43.0	38.0	31.0	34.1	110
Indiana	23.4	19.0	17.0	18.7	110
Illinois	12.0	9.0	8.0	8.8	110
Iowa	14.4	10.0	9.0	9.9	110
New Mexico	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.7	108
New Jersey	55.2	44.0	33.0	32.0	97
Delaware	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.9	90
Maryland	14.6	12.9	11.2	12.3	110
Virginia	61.0	55.0	48.0	44.0	92
Kentucky	31.6	26.0	23.0	25.3	110
Missouri	21.5	17.0	16.0	17.6	110
Kansas	13.1	10.7	10.7	11.8	110
Arizona	5.6	5.0	4.0	4.0	100
North Carolina	69.6	64.0	51.0	54.9	108
South Carolina	19.0	17.0	16.0	17.4	109
Georgia	18.2	16.0	15.0	15.0	100
Florida	29.0	26.4	25.4	22.9	90
Tennessee	28.2	22.0	18.0	19.8	110
Alabama	37.2	35.0	36.0	33.0	92
Mississippi	19.0	15.0	13.0	14.3	110
Arkansas	28.0	23.0	19.0	20.9	110
Louisiana	28.2	21.3	19.2	21.1	110
Oklahoma	14.3	10.0	9.0	9.9	110
Texas	42.4	32.0	24.3	26.7	110
California, Early	73.4	78.0	49.0	53.9	110
United States	2,143.3	1,866.0	1,526.3	1,565.3	103

SWEETPOTATOES

The 1952 production goal for sweetpotatoes is 54 million bushels, requiring 550,000 acres at average yields. This goal should provide adequate supplies of sweetpotatoes to meet prospective civilian and military requirements.

The 1951 acreage planted to sweetpotatoes was 29 percent less than in 1950, and 31 percent less than the 1946-50 average. Dry weather in some areas has contributed to the reduction in preliminary estimates of 1951 yield and production. Total production in 1951 was estimated on October 1 at about 40 percent less than 1950 and the 1946-50 average. The 1951 production is expected to be the smallest since 1884. Some of the factors which caused growers to reduce the 1951 acreage were (a) heavy hand labor requirements with a smaller supply of farm labor, (b) lifting of restrictions on cotton acreage and the increase in tobacco acreage allotments, (c) low sweetpotato prices in 1950 in relation to prices for cotton, cotton seed, and tobacco and (d) weevil infestation in some new areas which resulted in the quarantine of considerable acreage.

The acreage goal in 1952 is substantially more than was planted in 1951, and with yields which may reasonably be expected under normal conditions, this acreage would result in a production 54 percent larger than in 1951, but 5 percent less than the 1946-50 average.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in setting the acreage and production goals for sweetpotatoes, urges growers, before planting time, to take reasonable precautions to assure themselves that marketing facilities and outlets are available to them to handle their anticipated production.

Assistance to sweetpotato growers has been given from time to time in the form of price support and surplus removal operations. Such assistance now is restricted to surplus removal operations, and in general will not be rendered in areas where growers substantially have exceeded the acreage goal.

SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION
SWEETPOTATOES

Origin and Disposition	: 1946-50 : : average	: 1950 : : indicated	: 1951 : : indicated	: 1952 : : preliminary
	-- Million Bushels --			
<u>Supplies</u>				
Production	57.3	58.7	34.6	54.1
Total	57.3	58.7	34.6	54.1
<u>Utilization</u>				
Food ^{1/}	42.0	44.0	20.6	40.0
Feed and waste	12.3	12.0	11.0	11.4
Seed	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.5
Total domestic	57.2	58.5	34.4	53.9
Exports	.1	.2	.2	.2
<u>Acreage Planted</u>				
Thousand acres	588.5	572.9	405.2	550.0
Yield per planted acre (bus.)	97.4	102.5	85.4	98.4

^{1/} Includes military requirements.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	1946-50 average		1951 indicated	1952 Goal	Percent 1952 Goal is of 1951 indicated
	-- Production --		-- Thousand Bushels --		--Percent--
New Jersey	2,544	2,890	2,475	2,544	103
Indiana	117	91	77	115	149
Illinois	186	200	150	174	116
Iowa	164	158	136	204	150
Missouri	660	690	550	714	130
Kansas	161	161	96	190	198
Delaware	109	91	84	125	149
Maryland	1,394	1,360	1,160	1,232	106
Virginia	3,252	3,120	2,640	3,048	115
North Carolina	6,616	6,785	3,600	6,960	193
South Carolina	5,247	5,671	3,570	5,356	150
Georgia	5,973	5,850	3,220	5,292	164
Florida	1,071	1,050	780	1,035	133
Kentucky	980	870	720	830	115
Tennessee	2,316	1,900	968	2,020	209
Alabama	4,922	4,929	2,220	4,042	182
Mississippi	4,418	4,300	2,400	4,230	176
Arkansas	1,326	1,183	850	1,118	132
Louisiana	9,092	10,290	5,510	9,400	171
Oklahoma	450	450	390	483	124
Texas	5,080	5,130	1,755	3,612	206
California	1,217	1,560	1,250	1,404	112
U. S.	57,294	58,729	34,601	54,128	156

-- Planted Acreage, Thousands --

New Jersey	16.0	17.0	15.0	16	107
Indiana	1.0	.7	.7	1	143
Illinois	2.2	2	1.5	2	133
Iowa	1.6	1.5	1.3	2	154
Missouri	6.5	6	5.5	7	127
Kansas	1.7	1.5	1.5	2	133
Delaware	.9	.7	.7	1	143
Maryland	9.0	8.5	8.0	8	100
Virginia	26	24	24	24	100
North Carolina	47	59	40	60	150
South Carolina	51	53	42	52	124
Georgia	71	69	49	63	129
Florida	15	15	12	15	125
Kentucky	12	10	9	10	111
Tennessee	23	19	11	20	182
Alabama	58	53	37	47	127
Mississippi	47	44	33	45	136
Arkansas	16	13	10	13	130
Louisiana	97	102	60	100	167
Oklahoma	7	6	6	7	117
Texas	58	55	28	42	150
California	11	13	10	13	130
U. S.	588.5	572.9	405.2	550	136

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Acreage goals are announced for certain vegetables for fresh market according to seasons. The goals for the winter season of 1951-52 were announced August 2, 1951, and for the spring season of 1952 on October 25, 1951. Goals for the summer and fall seasons of 1952 are expected to be announced in January, 1952. However, on the basis of information available on November 1, the aggregate acreage of the 25 major truck crops for fresh market for harvest in 1952 is expected to be 6 percent more than the acreage now indicated for harvest of these crops in 1951, but 1.2 percent less than was harvested in 1950. Adverse weather conditions reduced the acreage harvested in 1951 below expectations and below 1950 levels. Unusually short production was obtained in 1951 for certain crops, especially early spring cabbage and early spring onions. These adverse weather conditions also resulted in some rather violent price variations. In general, however, prices for the 1951 harvested crop averaged moderately higher than for the previous crop. Little change is anticipated in the need for vegetables for fresh market use during 1952 in relation to 1951.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in announcing preliminary acreage and production goals for 1952 urges growers of vegetables to take reasonable precaution to assure themselves, before planting time, that marketing facilities and outlets will be available to them to handle their anticipated production.

Assistance has been given, from time to time, to truck crop growers in the form of surplus removal operations. In general, such assistance will not be rendered in areas where growers substantially have exceeded the acreage goal for the commodity. It is expected that by providing the best available information to farmers, it should enable them to avoid difficulties that might precipitate the need for surplus removal operations. Acreage goals with average yields should provide adequate supplies of fresh market vegetables to meet prospective civilian and military needs.

SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION
FRESH VEGETABLES (COMMERCIAL)

*-----				
	: <u>Year Beginning: January 1</u>			
	: 1946-50 :	: 1951 :	: 1952	
<u>Origin and Disposition</u>	: <u>average</u> :	: 1950 :	: <u>indicated</u> : <u>preliminary</u>	
	- - Thousand Short Tons - -			
<u>Supplies</u>				
Production	8564.	9009	8311	8800
Imports	<u>142.7</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>
Total	<u>8706.7</u>	<u>9126</u>	<u>8446</u>	<u>8935</u>
<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic disappearance <u>1/</u>	8512.7	8873	8216	8705
Exports	<u>194.0</u>	<u>2/253</u>	<u>2/230</u>	<u>230</u>
Total	<u>8706.7</u>	<u>9126</u>	<u>8446</u>	<u>8935</u>
<u>ACREAGE HARVESTED (Thous.)</u>	1860	1822	1705	1800
Yield per harvested acre (Tons)	4.60	4.94	4.87	4.89

1/ Includes military requirements as estimated.

2/ Estimated.

VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING

The final 1952 goals for the several vegetables grown for processing are expected to be announced by crops in January, 1952. However, on the basis of information available on November 1, these goals, in the aggregate, are expected to be slightly less than in 1951, which is about 18 percent more than in 1950. In 1951, special efforts to increase the acreage for processing were made to meet increased civilian and military requirements resulting from the national emergency. Slightly less production is expected to be necessary in 1952 because the build-up of pipeline supplies from 1951 packs of vegetables by the military to meet requirements for the enlarged armed forces has mostly been accomplished from the 1951 pack. Unless there is a further increase in the size of the military force, it is expected that the military requirements from the 1952 pack should be less than from the 1951 pack. Civilian demand for 1952 is expected to be slightly above the 1951 level.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in announcing preliminary 1952 acreage and production goals for vegetables for processing, urges growers of vegetables for processing to take reasonable precaution to assure themselves, before planting time, that marketing facilities and outlets will be available to them to handle their anticipated production.

SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION

Origin and Disposition	: 1946-50 : : average : 1950	: 1951 : : indicated	: 1952 : : preliminary	
-- Canned Vegetables, Million Cases 24/2's --				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	52.0	67.7	55.2	55.4
Production	202.2	207.4	240.3	234.2
Imports	2.5	3.7	2.4	3.4
Total	256.7	278.8	297.9	293.0
<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic disappearance <u>1/</u>	204.8	221.7	238.7	238.5
Exports	0.8	1.9	3.8	2.4
Total	205.6	223.6	242.5	240.9
Ending stocks	51.1	55.2	55.4	52.1
-- Frozen Vegetables, Million Pounds				
<u>Supplies</u>				
Beginning stocks	183.9	180.2	224.2	256.5
Production	422.8	587.5	650.0	650.0
Total	606.7	767.7	874.2	906.5
<u>Utilization</u>				
Domestic disappearance <u>1/</u>	400.5	542.0	616.0	645.7
Export	2/ 1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
Total	401.8	543.5	617.7	647.4
Ending stocks	204.9	224.2	256.5	259.1
ACREAGE HARVESTED (Thous. acres)	1800	1626	1914	1850

^{1/} Includes estimated military requirements.

^{2/} Not available prior to January, 1949. (1.3) is the exports during 1949-50.

CROPS COVERED BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION

The acreage allotments or quotas for peanuts, sugar beets, sugar cane, and tobacco are in the process of determination and will be announced separately from the goals program. Acreage figures for these crops shown in the national land use balance sheet are only for purposes of estimating total use. Comments received from the states regarding the tentative figures for these crops under special legislation governing production have been forwarded to the commodity branches concerned for their consideration. Acreage allotments or quotas for 1952 will be determined according to the provisions of the special legislation concerning each of these crops.

PEANUTS

Maximum production of peanuts is not desired in 1952. Present indications are that the marketing quota will be about the same as the 650,000 ton quota established for the 1951 crop. The normal yield for peanuts in the United States for 1952 will be greater than the 734 pounds per acreage normal yield which was used in converting the 1951 quota to a national acreage allotment. The result, therefore, will be that the 1952 national acreage allotment will be less than that established for 1951. In establishing the amount of the national quota, due regard is being given the prospective demand for peanuts for edible purposes. The national marketing quota established will be converted to a national acreage allotment and such allotment will be apportioned to states and farms on the basis of the Act and regulations in compliance therewith. In addition to the quantity of peanuts which may be produced on the allotted acreage, the Act provides that a farmer may pick and thresh an acreage of peanuts on his farm not in excess of the 1947 picked and threshed acreage for the farm or the 1948 acreage, if no peanuts were produced on the farm in 1947, and avoid payment of the marketing penalty on excess peanuts produced on the farm by marketing them through an agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase such peanuts at the prevailing oil value.

SUGAR

The Sugar Act of 1948 specifies the quantity of sugar which may be marketed by the domestic beet area and the mainland cane area during each calendar year. The quotas assigned these areas are: beet area, 1,800,000 short tons, raw value and cane area, 500,000 short tons, raw value. Sugar quotas are statutory and it is estimated on a preliminary basis that 900,000 and 350,000 planted acres will be required in 1952 to produce the sugar quotas for the continental beet area and the mainland cane area, respectively.

The total quantity of sugar determined to be required to meet the needs of consumers in the United States during 1952 will be announced during December 1951. However, regardless of the total requirements the quotas for the two continental areas will be the statutory quotas set forth in the Act as indicated above. The total acreage for sugar beets and sugarcane for 1952 is calculated to be that which will allow each of the two areas to fill its sugar quota, assuming no change in carry-over stocks.

The preliminary acreages were derived as follows:

Beet Sugar Area: It is estimated that 900,000 planted acres will result in 839,000 harvested acres. A 3-year average (1948-50) yield of 14.3 tons per acre would result in 11,998,000 tons of beets, a ten-year (1940-49) average extraction rate of 300 pounds per ton, would produce 1,800,000 short tons of sugar, raw value (the statutory quota for the domestic beet area).

Mainland Cane Area: It is estimated that 350,000 planted acres should result in approximately 310,000 acres harvested for sugar; a ten-year average yield per harvested acre should produce 500,000 short tons, raw value of sugar (the statutory quota for the mainland cane area).

Final acreages by sugar types and by states will be included in the final goals handbook to be issued in January.

TOBACCO

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, all kinds of tobacco, except cigar-wrapper, Perique and Puerto Rican filler, are subject to acreage allotments and marketing quotas. These quotas, in effect, become the production goals for the 1952 crop.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Secretary will announce the national marketing quotas for the various kinds of tobacco subject to the provisions of the Act, prior to December 1, 1951. Details for the 1952 crop will be available for inclusion in the final Production Goals Handbook for 1952, to be published in January. For tobacco as a whole, it is expected that little change in acreage will be made for the 1952 crop, as compared with 1951. However, the tobacco acreage shown in the national balance sheet on land use in the preliminary Handbook is merely an approximation for 1952 the better to indicate the possible national use of available land. It does not necessarily indicate the sum of the acreage allotments which will be in effect in 1952.

Requirements for the 1952-53 year are somewhat larger than for 1951-52. This increase results from a larger anticipated domestic demand, which will offset a slight decrease in expected exports in 1952-53. Price supports for the 1952 crop of tobacco will be available for those kinds for which quotas are approved at 90 percent of parity as required under the Act. However, no price support will be available for those kinds for which quotas are disapproved.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Although production goals are not being established for livestock and livestock products in 1952, this statement is included because of the importance of these products to the total economy and especially because of the close relationship between these products and 1952 feed crops for which acreage and production goals are being established. Throughout this statement, the terms "livestock and livestock products" mean meat animals, dairy cows, and poultry and their respective products.

A continued high output of livestock products is needed to ensure adequate supplies for civilians and members of the armed forces, as well as to help maintain stability in the national economy. Civilian requirements for these products are increasing, both because of the growth in population and because of the marked increase in consumer purchasing power resulting from expanded employment and higher wages. The upward pressure of rising consumer demand has been reflected in high prices for major meat items, and these high prices have constituted one of the major problems in maintaining general price stability. Therefore, production of the various types of animal-produced foods in proportion to the needs for filling requirements at reasonable and stable prices, and with a minimum of distribution controls, must be a major objective of the agricultural defense program.

The numbers of livestock scheduled to be fed in coming months must be closely correlated with prospective feed supplies. Although only about half of the total feed supply is in the form of feed concentrates, the total output of livestock production over a period of years is closely correlated with the concentrate feed supply. To the extent that farmers can increase and improve hay, pasture, and other roughage production, the situation as shown in the table on Page 18 can be improved.

Largely as a result of the bountiful harvest of 1948 and good crops in 1949 and 1950, feed supplies have been large. On October 1, 1951, year-end feed grain stocks were estimated at about 29 million tons. Rapid expansion in numbers of meat animals and poultry in recent years, however, together with production in 1951 of a feed grain crop about 8 million tons below the production goal, should sound a note of caution. The expanding rate of livestock production through the 1951-52 feeding season starting October 1, indicated in the table, will lower feed grain reserves on hand October 1, 1952 by about a third, or to 20 million tons or less, unless exports, industrial uses, and losses are materially reduced--or unless efficiency of feeding operations is greatly increased. A reserve stock of 20 million tons is undesirably low. Further lowering of this reserve would mean that only very small stocks would be held against adverse weather or other emergencies. Feed grain production below the 129 million tons needed as indicated by feed grain goals for 1952 would likely have the effect of reducing animal numbers, particularly hog and poultry numbers.

Livestock number and feed supply records show that in recent feeding years, when ending feed grain stocks stood much below 20 million tons, farmers also have reduced the volume of livestock production. An exception was in 1943-44 when wheat feeding was subsidized to support large feeding operations. Therefore, a reserve of 20 million tons on hand at the beginning of 1952-53 would be very small so far as a sustained livestock production program is concerned. Such a small reserve would make the livestock program in 1952-53 extremely vulnerable to the effects of a possible bad crop in 1952 or 1953.

The feed grain goals for 1952 have been established at what appears to be the maximum feasible level of around 129 million tons. However, they should be exceeded to the fullest extent possible within the limits of good soil management and sustained feed grain production. Also, to the extent that farmers can foresee their 1952 crop plans, production of livestock and livestock products from the fall of 1951 forward should be scheduled in such a manner as to assure that livestock production in 1952-53 is in line with the

feed which farmers as a whole are willing and able to produce in 1952. To the extent that farmers do not plant enough feed grain acreage, which at average yields would produce 129 million tons in 1952, production of hogs and poultry are likely to be reduced accordingly in order to retain workable feed stocks.

The effects of a feed crop as small as 124 million tons which might result if 1952 acreage and production is equal to the average of the past three years would be reflected in lower ending stocks; namely, about 15 million tons. Actually, it is believed that before stocks could reach that low level, feeding operations of necessity would be restricted by many farmers, and that less than 181 million animal units would be fed in 1952-53.

The expanded numbers of meat animals and poultry on hand now require that farmers adopt the most efficient feeding, breeding culling, and replacement practices possible in 1951-52 to assure that utilization of feed grain supplies is not out of line with feed production. Failure to bring feed grain production and meat animal and poultry feeding into proper balance will ultimately bring the undesirable effect of heavy liquidation of herds and flocks when feed reserves are later exhausted. This would in turn bring about distortion in marketings of animal-produced goods. These problems are discussed in more detail in the livestock commodity sections which follow.

If the rapidly growing population is to have a stable or, preferably, a growing supply of livestock products, feed production must be further expanded. This applies both to the forages and the feed concentrates.

The Department has both a Grasslands Program and a Production Goals Program. These programs are complementary--not competing. Both are designed to assure a growing supply of foods and fibers as needed by an expanding population. In addition, the Nation has large international obligations. This accentuates the need for an expanding agriculture.

Because of the difficulty with which the acreage of crop or pastureland can be rapidly expanded, it becomes essential that improved practices for crop and forage production be adopted at an accelerated rate so that feed supplies will rise with needs. Every step should be taken to husband the feed that is produced in order that it in turn may produce the very maximum of livestock products. New advances in the use of antibiotics and vitamins in the feeding of pigs and poultry deserve special attention. Finally, farmers should adjust their production and marketing plans in 1951-52 in such a manner as to assure that livestock numbers available for feeding in 1952-53 are in balance with the feed supply which is produced in 1952.

Bringing livestock numbers in balance with feed supplies in 1952-53 would have the multiple advantage of giving farmers increased sales while there is assurance of high demand and good prices for their animals, and, at the same time, of increasing the market supply of meats at a period when larger supplies are needed to fill consumer demand and to relieve inflationary pressures. The danger of expanding breeding herds beyond the limits of feed supplies would be lessened. Also, the marketing problems associated with a marked reduction during the down trend of the livestock cycle are considerably reduced, all to the advantage of both producers and consumers.

For reference table see page 18.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

MEAT

Factors Influencing Meat Output

Meat output is primarily dependent on the number of hogs and cattle available for fattening for slaughter, the supplies of feed concentrates available for these animals, and the actions taken by producers in raising and marketing their animals. Production programs for livestock need to have as their primary objective the getting of maximum production from available feed concentrates and roughage resources, but without sacrificing the breeding stock needed to insure continued high production or creating conditions which would result in feed supplies and livestock numbers getting out of balance.

The large number of cattle, hogs, and poultry now on farms and the heavy feeding schedules currently followed by farmers are making more than normal demands on presently available feed supplies and the large reserves of feed grains accumulated in the 1948-50 period are being reduced. The necessity of keeping livestock production in balance with feed supplies is well recognized by all experienced stockmen.

With prospects for continuing high levels of consumer demand and with military requirements increasing, there will be need for all of the meat that can be produced from the feed supplies that are expected to be available during the next few years. Feed is an essential factor in maintaining the livestock needed for high level production. In order to continue to feed present numbers of livestock at current rates and not reduce grain reserves below desired levels, it will be necessary to obtain a production of feed grains even larger than the large outputs of 1950 and 1951. It is highly important also that adequate feed grain reserves be maintained as insurance against feed shortages that would result if crop production should be significantly below recent levels.

Attainment of high levels of meat animal production involves, in addition to the required feed supplies, the following:

1. Efficient utilization of available feed supplies so as to obtain maximum weight gains in relation to the quantities of feed used and prevent wastes and excessive uses of feed.
2. Using those production practices which will insure the largest proportion of young stock saved, reduce losses from disease and other causes and hasten the growth and maturity of the animals raised so as to speed up production.
3. Increasing the numbers of desirable breeding cattle and sheep within the limits of feed and pasture resources by retaining a larger proportion of suitable females in the young stock produced each year and culling out those animals that have proven to be barren or are no longer good producers.

Meat Output in 1952 expected to be Moderately Larger than in 1951

Meat production in 1952 is tentatively forecast to be about 23.6 billion pounds, or about 6 percent more than the 22.3 billion pounds indicated for 1951, and the 22.1 billion produced in 1950. All the increase is expected to be in beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, the production of which was relatively small in 1951. Little change in pork output appears to be in prospect.

The increase in beef and veal over 1951 is expected to be relatively greatest after the first quarter of the year. This increase in the latter part of the year is desirable and will require that cattle producers market more cows and heifers for slaughter rather than hold them for as large herd expansion as they have done in 1951.

United States Meat Production, by 5-Year Averages 1921-40,
and By Years 1940-51, With Indications for 1952

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and Mutton	Pork	Total
--- Million Pounds ---					
1921-25 av.	6617	910	596	8520	16643
1926-30 av.	6209	830	688	8550	16276
1931-35 av.	6638	961	870	8242	16711
1936-40 av.	7050	1030	870	8165	17115
1940	7175	981	876	10044	19076
1941	8082	1036	923	9528	19569
1942	8843	1151	1042	10876	21912
1943	8571	1167	1104	13640	24482
1944	9112	1738	1024	13304	25178
1945	10275	1661	1054	10697	23687
1946	9373	1440	970	11173	22956
1947	10428	1559	802	10601	23430
1948	9079	1412	750	10205	21446
1949	9448	1322	607	10333	21710
1950	9543	1216	599	10751	22109
1951 <u>1/</u>	8976	1053	513	11784	22326
1952 <u>2/</u>	10050	1250	575	11725	23600

1/ Partly forecast.

2/ Tentative indications on basis of conditions in October 1951.

Per Capita Meat Production, By 5-Year Averages 1921-40
and By Years 1940-51 with Indications for 1952

Year	Total U. S. Population: Millions	Production per Capita				Total Per Civilian Consumer
		Beef	Veal	Lamb and Mutton	Pork	
--- Pounds ---						
1921-25 av.	112.9	59	8	5	75	147
1926-30 av.	121.1	51	7	6	61	134
1931-35 av.	126.4	53	8	7	65	132
1936-40 av.	130.7	54	8	7	62	131
1940	133.0	54	7	7	76	144
1941	134.2	60	8	7	71	145
1942	135.7	65	8	8	80	161
1943	137.6	62	8	8	99	178
1944	139.3	65	12	7	96	181
1945	140.8	73	12	7	76	168
1946	142.3	66	10	7	79	161
1947	145.0	72	11	6	73	162
1948	147.5	62	10	5	69	145
1949	150.0	63	9	4	69	145
1950	152.6	62	8	4	70	145
1951 <u>1/</u>	155.3	58	7	3	76	144
1952 <u>2/</u>	157.2	64	8	4	75	150

1/ Partly forecast.

2/ Tentative indications on basis of conditions in October 1951.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTSCATTLE AND CALVES 1/

Total cattle numbers in the United States increased from 78.1 million in 1948 to 84.2 million at the beginning of 1951, after having declined from an all time high of 85.6 million reached in early 1945. Most of the increase in the 1948-50 period was in beef breeding stock and beef calves, as slaughter of such cattle was sharply reduced in that period. The number of milk cattle increased only slightly.

Slaughter of cattle and calves was further reduced in 1951 to the lowest level since 1941. This reduction in slaughter together with an increase in the 1951 calf crop, indicates that total cattle numbers at the beginning of 1952 will probably be around 90 to 91 million head, or about 6 percent greater than the previous record total of 1945, and 16.5 percent more than the low point reached in 1948. This rate of increase is about the same as occurred in the corresponding periods of the upswings of the two previous cattle cycles which began in 1928 and 1938, but is less than what occurred in the early part of the cycles which started in 1896 and 1912. In the upswings of the previous cycles cattle numbers increased 30 to 35 percent from the low before the upward trend was halted, and the length of the upward phase of the cycle ranged from 6 to 8 years. This year, 1951, appears to be the fourth in the present upswing. If numbers should increase 30 percent in the present cycle, the total number of cattle on farms and ranches at the high point would be around 101 million head, or about 18.5 percent more than the peak numbers of the last previous cycle.

During the first few years of an uptrend in cattle numbers, the total slaughter of cattle and calves tends to hold about unchanged or decreases moderately. This results from the holding back of cows, heifers, and young stock to expand herds. In the fourth to the sixth years of the upswing, slaughter starts increasing and rises at a rapid rate each year until in a few years it is sufficiently great to halt the rise in numbers. The increase in slaughter results primarily from heavier marketings of cows, heifers, and calves when total cattle numbers become too large to be maintained by the grazing resources available or the returns from cattle raising are less favorable in relation to those from alternative enterprises. Ordinarily, grazing and forage resources are among the chief factors determining the long-run level of cattle and sheep production. Feed grains are much less important since they are used mainly in the finishing of cattle for slaughter. Until mechanical power largely replaced horses and mules the latter competed with cattle and sheep for much of the grazing resources. The marked reduction in numbers of horses and mules since 1920, and in sheep since 1942, has made possible a large expansion in cattle production over the maximum levels formerly attained. Agricultural readjustments, particularly in the humid areas, involving marked changes in farm practices and the development of improved pastures, have also aided in this expansion. This is indicated by the fact that the greater part of the recent increase in cattle numbers has occurred in these areas rather than in the Western range States. A substantial part of the further increase in cattle numbers in prospect may be expected to occur in these humid areas.

The cattle breeding herd is the production plant of the cattle industry and its size determines the level of cattle production. As long as returns from cattle raising are favorable, and the grazing and forage resources are sufficient to expand or maintain the breeding herd and its output, cattlemen are unwilling to sell many of their female cattle for slaughter. Furthermore, when returns are comparatively high in relation to production costs, particularly grazing costs, there is a tendency to hold calves for weight gains rather than sell them as vealers or light weight calves.

With beef cattle numbers at record levels in 1952, and probably a record number of cattle on feed, some increase over 1951 in cattle and calf

1/ Production goals are not being established for beef cattle.

It is not known at this time to what extent the increases in beef cattle numbers this year are occurring in those areas most abundantly supplied with feed resources to handle such increases, or to what extent the increases are occurring in areas which are at or near carrying capacity. If much of the increase is occurring in areas where a large roughage feed potential exists, such as the Southeast, the expansion is a healthy one. In those areas where numbers are at or close to maximum carrying capacity for sustained production, producers should be cautious about further increasing their cattle numbers. Producers should also take into account the prospects for smaller stocks of feed grains during the next year or two, as well as the supplies available to them as individual producers. Larger sales of beef cattle at present favorable prices and a slower rate of expansion would seem to be, in the long run, to the advantage of producers as well as contribute to the supply of beef which is in very strong demand today.

Farmers and stockmen can help produce more meat on less grain if calves for slaughter are fed maximum amounts of roughage. Young cattle may be fed to a moderate finish using plenty of top quality roughage and relatively little grain. Producers can make the best use of available feed supplies by short-feeding common cattle, feeding good-quality cattle to a good finish, and feeding only choice cattle to a high finish. A balanced diet in the feed lot is necessary to get a suitable finish in the shortest possible time and with a minimum of grain. Farmers should select for breeding stock only those animals which will assure faster growth and good meat carcasses. After calving, time and grains are saved if dehorning and castration are done as early after birth as is practicable.

Year	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Central	Texas and Okla.	East North Central	Iowa Minn. Mo.	Kans. Nebr. ND & SD	Rocky Mt. States	Pacific States	U.S. Total
1938	48	762	1121	3220	633	1316	1876	3274	1018	13268
1939	47	789	1123	3179	622	1192	1857	3233	1003	13045
1940	48	851	1292	3365	695	1387	2021	3365	1009	14033
1941	49	935	1410	3500	791	1519	2299	3551	1101	15155
1942	51	1006	1539	3918	859	1619	2583	3837	1221	16633
1943	63	1138	1736	4379	924	1765	3085	4078	1359	18527
1944	74	1291	1935	4761	1010	1966	3587	4402	1466	20492
1945	79	1361	2130	5050	1042	2016	3926	4509	1412	21525
1946	79	1346	2164	4972	1014	1939	3801	4447	1411	21173
1947	74	1409	2200	4940	1066	1901	3870	4293	1380	21133
1948	79	1422	2116	4735	1010	1777	3821	4288	1293	20541
1949	76	1368	2097	4740	1005	1776	3964	4308	1337	20671
1950	80	1503	2379	4854	1070	1899	4127	4356	1339	21607
1951	79	1718	2741	5462	1192	2041	4352	4539	1428	23552
1952	Indicated Oct. 1951									27200
1953	"	"	"							29900

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

HOGS 1/

Hog production is primarily dependent on the supply of corn available. Output of pork over the long period, therefore, is determined largely by the size of the corn crops harvested and the numbers of cattle and poultry that compete with hogs for the corn supply. Production of pork on the average tends to be about 3.5 pounds for each bushel of corn raised, although during the last war period it increased to slightly more than 4 pounds. During that period, however, the number of livestock on farms became too large for the available feed grain supply and hog production was cut back sharply in 1944.

Corn production during each of the four years, 1948-51, was larger than in any previous year back to 1930, with the exception of 1946, and for the four years averaged 3.3 billion bushels or about 20 percent more than the average for the preceding 10 years. This level of corn production, assuming an average proportional use of corn (i.e., relative to uses by other livestock, poultry, industry, etc.) would permit a yearly production of about 11.7 billion pounds of pork. Pork production in 1951 is expected to total about 11.8 billion pounds, and production in 1952 probably will be at about that same level.

The greater part of the pork production in prospect for 1952 has already been determined by the number of pigs farrowed in 1951. Pork production in the last quarter of 1952 and through much of 1953 will be determined primarily by the size of the 1952 pig crops.

The spring pig crop in 1952 will be greatly influenced by the relationship of corn prices to hog prices in the fall and winter of 1951-52, at which time the sows that will farrow these pigs will be bred. The hog-corn price relationship during the spring and early summer of 1952 will affect the size of the fall pig crop. Indications as to supplies of corn and prospective hog marketings make it appear that the hog-corn price ratio during much of the 1951-52 hog marketing season will be at a level which will cause hog producers to raise fewer pigs in 1952 than in 1951. Ordinarily, there is a tendency to reduce hog production when the hog-corn price ratio during the breeding season for spring pigs averages below approximately 12.5. The ratio in mid-October, 1951, was 12.4 for the United States and 12.4 for the North Central States as compared with 14.0 and 14.2, respectively, in October, 1950.

Hog production has been increased each year since 1946 when the combined spring and fall pig crops totaled nearly 83 million head. Indications are that the 1951 pig crop totals about 106 million. The increase from 1946 to 1951 was relatively greatest in the West North Central States, amounting to 38 percent compared with 26 percent in the East North Central States, less than 15 percent in all other States, and 28 percent for the country as a whole. In view of the prospective corn supplies for 1951-52 and their distribution, and the probable relationship of corn prices to hog prices, the total pig crop raised in 1952 may show some reduction from 1951.

Decreases in the number of spring pigs farrowed in 1952 are most likely to occur in the West North Central States and in States outside the Corn Belt, since it is in these States that corn supplies will be less plentiful than in 1950-51. In the East North Central States the 1951 corn crop is considerably greater than that of the previous year, but much of the increase in this region is in the area where much of the corn produced is sold off farms rather than fed to hogs.

In the 24 month period, November 1949 to October 1951, when the hogs marketed were from annual pig crops totalling 96 and 100 million head, hog prices were at the parity level or higher in only six months. Four of these months were in the summer seasons when hog prices normally are at

1/ Production goals are not being established for hogs.

their highest level of the year. During the 24-month period, prices ranged from 81 to 112 percent of parity. This indicates that the current high consumer demand for pork is not sufficiently great to take the pork output from a yearly pig crop of 106 million or more pigs at prices which will maintain the level of hog prices at or above parity. Producers need to take this into consideration in making their plans for hog production.

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Hog producers can help conserve feed by selecting fast-growing meat-type gilts and boars from high-production lines and by rebreeding the sows that have weaned large litters. Good management of herds should include practices to avoid unnecessary losses. New-born litters should be watched carefully for the first three days because half the pigs lost during the suckling period are lost during this time. After 10 to 14 days the sow should be put on full feed and she and her pigs moved to clean ground.

Start pigs in electric brooders; it may cut losses by 30 percent. Pigs get a fast start and require less feed grain if this schedule is followed:

- Castrate male pigs at 2 weeks of age.

- Start creep-feeding at 3 to 4 weeks.

- Vaccinate at 6 to 8 weeks.

- Treat, if necessary, for internal and external parasites at 10 weeks.

Weanling pigs should have access to a self-fed adequate diet, on good legume pasture. Three pounds of balanced diet is worth more than 5 pounds of grain alone. Breeding stock should be separated from fattening stock at 20 weeks of age, and give the breeding stock a growing rather than a fattening ration. Hogs should be ready for market at about 225 pounds live weight and at 6 months of age.

Recently, antibiotics have shown promise toward increasing efficiency of feed utilization in hogs. Just how much total meat production from swine will be increased by their use in feed rations will be determined on the farm. So far, results appear most significant where prevalence of disease is greater. In experiments conducted by the Department, unthrifty pigs have responded remarkably when antibiotics have been included in rations. The Department cautions, however, that antibiotics are no substitute for careful handling or good rations, but that they should be regarded as a means of obtaining more efficient use of good quality feed. Directions of feed manufacturers should be followed.

YEARLY PIG CROPS AND CORN PRODUCTION, BY REGIONS, 1938-51
AND INDICATED PIG CROP FOR 1952

Pig Crop 1/

Corn Production Previous Year

Year	East		West		U. S. Total	East		West		Total			Other States	U. S. Total
	North Central States	States	North Central States	States		North Central States	States	North Central States	States	North Central States	States			
												(Thousands)		
1938	20530	27585	48115	59501	71855	954	962	960	1001	1916	727	2643		
1939	24613	34888	57276	61524	86952	847	960	991	1052	1807	742	2549		
1940	24627	32649	74395	85109	79866	922	740	883	989	1923	658	2581		
1941	25474	36050	85109	60707	84952	740	883	965	1335	1731	726	2457		
1942	29510	44885	60707	59651	104903	883	989	921	1528	1935	717	2652		
1943	32741	52368	62917	60327	121807	989	965	921	1244	2350	719	3069		
1944	25357	35350	60707	60707	86659	965	1335	1528	1335	2300	666	2966		
1945	25400	37517	62917	59651	86782	921	1528	954	1244	2449	639	3088		
1946	24753	34898	59651	60327	82940	954	1244	1080	890	2198	683	2881		
1947	24536	35791	60327	60760	84147	1080	1479	818	1645	2559	691	3250		
1948	25132	35628	60760	69408	85187	818	890	1246	1708	1708	676	2384		
1949	28197	41211	69408	74427	95601	1246	1645	1186	2891	2891	791	3682		
1950	29954	44473	74427	26031	100458	1186	1392	978	2578	2578	801	3379		
1951	2/31119	2/48143	2/79262	2/26556	2/105818	978	1313	1238	2291	2291	840	3131		
1952	2/				100 to 104 mil.	1100	1238		2338	2338	750	3088		

1/ Pigs raised to weaning age or living on June 1 or December 1 following farrowing. 2/ Indicated on basis of conditions in October 1951.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTSSHEEP AND LAMBS 1/

Output of lamb and mutton in any given period is determined by the number of lambs and of sheep (mostly ewes) marketed for slaughter. The number of lambs available for slaughter is determined by the size of the lamb crop and by the number of ewe lambs retained for breeding flock replacements and additions.

From 1942 to 1950 the number of breeding ewes was reduced from an all-time high of 37.4 million to an extreme 31-year low of 20.8 million head, and the yearly lamb crop dropped from a high of 32.6 million head to a low of 18.5 million. In 1949 sheepmen started holding back more ewe lambs, with the result that at the beginning of 1951 there were 300,000 more breeding ewes in flocks than a year earlier. Flocks this year also included 563,000 more ewe lambs retained, which means a further increase in breeding ewes at the beginning of 1952. Most of the increase in breeding ewes at the beginning of 1951 was in Texas and the West North Central States. The increase in lambs occurred in the same areas and in the Rocky Mountain States. Because of the larger number of breeding ewes in flocks, the 1951 lamb crop exceeded that of 1950 by 239,000 head, or about one percent. Most of this increase was in the North Central States and in some of the Western Range States. Montana had an increase of 180,000 and Wyoming more than 100,000. Because of prolonged drought conditions, the Texas crop was down more than a half million head.

In relation to total sheep and lamb numbers, the slaughter in 1951 is unusually small and is the smallest in more than 30 years. Because of this small slaughter, numbers at the beginning of 1952 are expected to show an increase of around 3 million head. This would be an unusually large percentage increase in one year, and much greater than seemed possible in 1948 and 1949 when comparatively little effort was being made by producers to expand numbers. The sharp rise in wool prices in late 1950 and early 1951, and higher prices for lambs account for much of the increased interest in sheep raising, and further increases in numbers may be expected over the next few years.

An increase in sheep numbers is highly desired in order to increase the output of domestic wool and meat. Wool is one of the strategic items required for defense purposes. The production program for the sheep industry, therefore, should have as its specific objective the building up of flock numbers as rapidly as practicable by retaining more of the ewe lambs produced each year, and using the best methods of sheep management to keep down losses from disease and other causes and to obtain the highest percentage lamb crops.

The 1952 wool clip will be supported at 90% of parity for shorn wool. A comparable support level will be in effect for pulled wool. It is now anticipated that the program provisions will be substantially the same as those announced for recent programs.

1/ Production goals are not being established for sheep and lambs.

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS PROGRAM

Breeding Ewes and Lamb Crop by Regions, 1930-51, and
Forecast for 1952 and 1953

Year	Breeding Ewes 1/				Lamb Crop			
	Farm 2/:		Other :		Farm 2/:		Other :	
	Flock	Texas	Western	U.S.	Flock	Texas	Western	U. S.
	States	States	States	Total	States	States	States	Total
	--- THOUSAND				HEAD ---			
1930	10081	3950	20583	34614	9997	2449	17021	29467
1931	10509	4364	21641	36514	10537	3186	17834	31557
1932	10803	4593	21699	37095	11264	3315	15407	29986
1933	10837	5100	21075	37012	11286	3672	14810	29768
1934	10976	5344	20722	37042	11243	2565	16625	30433
1935	11014	4796	19475	35285	10791	2350	14672	27813
1936	10962	5063	19530	35555	10397	3797	15568	29762
1937	10584	5400	18590	34574	10657	4104	14409	29170
1938	10531	5960	18219	34710	10367	4351	15702	30420
1939	10548	6200	18085	34833	10237	3906	15770	29913
1940	10986	6440	18281	35707	10541	4572	15969	31082
1941	11256	6568	18595	36419	11158	4729	16723	32610
1942	11597	6765	18999	37361	11507	4600	16205	32312
1943	11444	7103	18756	37303	10998	4404	15522	30924
1944	10260	6393	17338	33991	9888	4539	14215	28642
1945	9020	6585	15675	31280	8943	5005	13094	27042
1946	7758	6124	13698	27680	8118	4409	12013	24540
1947	7406	5396	12246	25048	7535	3615	10932	22082
1948	6958	5072	11378	23408	7025	2992	9994	20011
1949	6327	4516	10682	21525	6569	3206	9035	18810
1950	6152	4335	10270	20757	6273	3425	8824	18522
1951	6388	4508	10163	21059	6578	2885	9298	18761
1952 3/				23100				20600
1953 3/				24800				22100

1/ Number of ewes 1 year old and over on farms January 1.

2/ Farm Flock States include all States east of Rocky Mountain States except Texas and South Dakota.

3/ Indicated on basis of condition in October 1951.

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Good management practices for sheep and lambs should include: (a) flush ewes at breeding time; (b) feed bred ewes so they will gain weight 4 to 6 weeks before lambing; (c) provide a clean, dry lambing shelter; (d) dock and castrate lambs within 7 to 14 days after birth; (e) dose lambs with phenothiazine if they show signs of anemia or unthriftiness; (f) keep ewes well nourished during the suckling period; (g) select and hold the most promising ewe lambs for building up the breeding herd; (h) be sure shearcuts have healed and then dip the flock after shearing to eliminate ticks and lice; (i) report symptoms of scabies infection to State livestock sanitary officials.

In order to get the best returns from wool production, the following recommended practices should be followed: (a) Scourable branding fluid should be used to mark the identity of sheep between shearings; (b) mow pastures to keep down burrs and brush, and manage the flock to keep wool free from unnecessary trash; (c) keep the sheep dry at shearing time; (d) remove heavy tags and dung locks in the fleece and (e) tie the fleeces securely and separately with paper fleece twine and keep the wool stored in a dry place.

POULTRY AND EGGSChicken Meat

During 1952, there is likely to be a smaller supply of chicken meat from the sale of young chickens raised for flock replacement purposes. Sales of hens from laying flocks, however, are expected to be somewhat larger than in 1951. The total supply of chicken meat from farm flocks is expected to be nearly the same as a year earlier.

Returns from broiler production during most of 1951 were reasonably favorable and production increased about 25 percent over the previous year. There is reason to believe that broiler production will continue to increase during 1952, but at a reduced rate. Changes in the total number of commercial broilers produced are sensitive to current feed-price ratios. This sensitivity results from these factors:

- (a) Practically 100 percent of these broilers are produced from commercially mixed feeds.
- (b) Three out of every four dollars spent in producing broilers is for feed.

This indicates that commercial broiler production from the feeds grown in 1952 will be greatly influenced by feed and meat-price ratios in 1952-53.

Any analysis of the long time view of poultry meat production must take into account reduced production costs and improved merchandising. Scientific balancing and the inclusion of antibiotics in the feeds used by commercial producers of chickens has resulted in phenomenal improvements in the conversion of feed to poultry meat. Larger commercial production units have cut the cost of labor per bird. These, together with aggressive and lower cost merchandising of ready-to-cook poultry, combine to put the poultry industry in a favorable competitive position when compared to other animal products.

The increase in commercial broiler production should be confined to those birds produced for marketing before fall. With the carryover of feed grains expected to decline to an undesirably low level by the fall of 1952 and increased supplies of beef in prospect, broiler producers should plan to limit production during the last few months of the year to 1951 levels.

<u>Consumption of Poultry Meat, 1930 to Date</u>						
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Civilian</u>		<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Per Capita Civilian</u>		<u>Disappearance</u>
	<u>Disappearance</u>		<u>commercial</u>			
	<u>: Chicken</u>	<u>: broilers are</u>		<u>: Chicken</u>	<u>:</u>	
	<u>: including</u>	<u>: of total</u>		<u>: including</u>	<u>:</u>	
	<u>: Turkey</u>	<u>: broilers</u>	<u>: chicken prod.</u>	<u>: Turkey</u>	<u>: broilers</u>	<u>: Red Meat</u>
	<u>- Million Pounds -</u>	<u>- Percent -</u>		<u>-Pounds-</u>	<u>-Pounds-</u>	<u>- Pounds -</u>
1930-39	299	2413	5	2.3	18.9	129.7
1940	470	2483	14	3.5	18.7	141.7
1941	469	2715	17	3.5	20.5	142.8
1942	484	3097	18	3.7	23.4	139.5
1943	430	3959	18	3.3	30.5	146.0
1944	426	3467	18	3.3	26.8	153.5
1945	555	3742	22	4.3	28.8	144.4
1946	632	3542	20	4.5	25.4	153.4
1947	643	3387	22	4.5	23.6	155.0
1948	530	3375	29	3.6	23.1	145.4
1949	619	3790	34	4.2	25.5	143.9
1950	755	4069	40	5.0	26.9	143.7
1951 <u>1/</u>	837	4511	44	5.5	29.7	141.0

1/ Preliminary estimates.

Turkeys

The rapid development of the turkey enterprise during the last three years has been due primarily to reduced production costs resulting from marked improvements in turkey management, nutrition and breeding, including the development of small turkeys such as the Beltsville Small White. In 1951, a significant reduction in average live weight is expected due to the rapid increase in the production of small turkeys. A review of production data since World War II points up a decline in production during the period 1946-48 when turkey feed-price ratios were declining. The increases in production that have followed lower turkey feed-price ratios during the last two October-January marketing periods is a contradiction of the traditional reaction. This reversal results from:

- (a) an increase in the average size of flocks and hence lower labor and management cost per bird;
- (b) an increase in the proportion of small turkeys being produced and marketed and the greater efficiency that inevitably stems from the feeding efficiency of young birds;
- (c) a pronounced increase in the value of storage stocks during the poult hatching season of 1951.

A modest increase in small turkey production for marketing during the first half of 1952 might be desirable. However, with lower feed reserves and an increased supply of beef in prospect, turkey producers should limit production for marketing in the fall of 1951 levels.

Turkeys: Relation Between the Turkey Feed-Price
Ratio and the Number Raised the Following Year -
1945-51

Turkey feed-price			Number of turkeys raised		
ratio in marketing season					
Year	Percent change		Year	Percent change	
	from preceding			from preceding	
Actual 1/	year		Actual	year	
(Pounds)			(Million)		
1944	11.8		1945	44	..
1945	11.1	- 6	1946	41	- 8
1946	10.2	- 8	1947	35	- 14
1947	7.7	- 25	1948	32	- 9
1948	13.1	+ 70	1949	42	+ 33
1949	10.2	- 22	1950	46	+ 8
1950	9.0	- 12	1951	53	+ 16

1/ Average of the four monthly ratios is weighted as follows:
October, 2; November, 4; December, 3; January, 1.

Annual changes in egg production are closely related to year-to-year changes in the number of layers on farms. In the long-run, egg production is also affected by changes in the rate of lay per bird. The number of eggs produced per layer on hand during the year has, for example, increased from 122 in 1935 to 167 in 1956, or a 37 percent increase in only 15 years. The rate of lay per bird is expected to continue increasing moderately, especially as a larger proportion of the eggs sold are produced by larger laying flocks. In general, the increase in the rate of lay just about offsets the increase in human population, so it is possible that egg production can be stabilized in terms of per capita supplies with hardly any further year-to-year increase in the number of hens on farms.

At the beginning of the laying season, the nation's laying flock consists of a combination of hens carried over from the previous year's flock, and pullets selected from among the chickens raised in that year. Farmers carry over a fairly uniform proportion of the year old layers for a second year's production. Adjustments in the laying flock, therefore, must be accomplished by changes in chickens raised for flock replacement.

Year-to-year changes in the springtime egg-feed price ratio provide a simple and reasonably accurate basis for estimating the number of chickens to be raised by farmers for laying flock replacements. If these historical relationships prevail, a change of one percent in chickens raised can be expected to follow each two percent change in the egg-feed ratio.

Egg-Feed Price Ratio, Chickens Raised, and Pullets
on Farms, United States, 1930 to Date

Year	Egg-feed		Pullets		Percentage of preceding year		
	price ratio*		Chickens		Egg-feed		
	(weighted		on farms		price ratio: Chickens:		
	average)		January 1		(weighted		
	:		following		average)		
	:		:		:		
	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	
1930	13.8	777	244	105	104		
1931	10.6	709	230	77	91	94	
1932	11.6	736	237	109	104	103	
1933	14.3	750	238	123	102	100	
1934	10.9	644	212	76	86	89	
1935	11.4	658	226	105	102	107	
1936	13.1	715	249	115	109	110	
1937	9.4	601	215	72	84	86	
1938	11.4	651	242	121	108	113	
1939	12.6	697	254	111	107	105	
1940	10.4	634	240	83	91	94	
1941	11.5	745	278	111	118	116	
1942	13.2	844	319	115	113	115	
1943	14.7	1001	350	111	119	110	
1944	11.2	832	301	76	83	86	
1945	12.8	915	325	114	110	108	
1946	11.9	746	285	93	82	88	
1947	11.3	745	285	95	100	100	
1948	9.8	637	268	87	86	94	
1949	12.7	744	300	130	117	112	
1950	9.6	670	276	76	90	92	
1951	11.4	1/703		119	1/105		

* Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1.

1/ Preliminary.

In recent years, a decline in chickens raised has not resulted in fully proportionate declines in the number of pullets in farm flocks on the following January 1. This has been due to the increased practice of buying sexed pullet chicks, and the rate which farmers save pullets to be placed in the laying flock for egg production.

On November 1, 1951, there were 3 percent more potential layers on farms than on the same date in 1950. Much of this increase can be traced to the higher level of egg prices during the hatching season of 1951 as compared to the low prices in effect during the hatching season of 1950. The increase in layers on hand at the end of the year will amount to 2 to 4 percent above those on hand January 1, 1951. As a result of the continued increase in the rate of lay per bird, egg production for the first eight months of 1952 will probably exceed that for the same period in 1951 by about 3 to 4 percent.

Production during the last four months of 1952 will be influenced by the number of pullets raised in 1952. This, in turn, will be affected by the egg-feed price ratio prevailing during the hatching season. Although the expected increase in egg production during the hatching season of 1952 will not necessarily bring sharp reductions in farm egg prices, the egg-feed ratio is expected to be less favorable. Egg producers should not plan to increase the number of chickens raised in the spring of 1952 for flock replacement purposes.

RECOMMENDED POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION PRACTICES

The prospective demand for poultry and eggs next year requires that the best possible use be made of feed and labor. The possibilities for doing this are good if recent results of research are widely applied. In the last 15 years improved breeding, feeding, and management methods have increased annual egg production per hen from 122 to 167 or about 37 percent. On the average, producers use about 12 pounds of feed and 12 weeks to produce a 3-pound broiler. But with the improved chicks, feed, and feeding methods now available, a 3-pound broiler can be produced with 9 pounds of feed in 10 weeks.

Other suggestions for getting the most out of the nation's poultry flocks are:

1. Buy only good quality, disease-free chicks that are bred specifically for meat or egg production.
2. Feed them all they will eat and give them the right rations at the right time; that is, starting mash, broiler mash, and breeding mash, to the appropriate birds.
3. Use deep litter for disease control and to save labor.
4. Vaccinate against Newcastle disease, laryngotracheitis, and fowl pox where these diseases are prevalent.
5. For broilers, select fast-growing chicks and market them at preferred weights.
6. In laying flocks, frequently cull out hens that do not lay.
7. Produce and market clean, fresh eggs, bearing in mind that it is much better to keep eggs clean in the nest than to clean them afterwards.
8. Provide poultry an abundant supply of drinking water at all times which is pure and of correct temperature. An electric water system, with electrically operated water warmers, will fill this need.
9. Use electric lights to increase production and improve efficiency of feed utilization.

DAIRY 1/

The maintenance of farm milk production in 1952 and 1953 at a level of at least 120 billion pounds (the 1951 level of production) seems highly desirable in view of the prospects for domestic demand, commercial exports, and military requirements. A moderate upward trend in total U. S. milk production would contribute to the health and nutritional welfare of the people, as well as help to conserve the Nation's soil resources. Total milk production substantially above the 1951 rate of 120 billion pounds does not appear practicable to achieve, however, under the production conditions in prospect for 1952 and 1953. The 1951 rate of production has approximated the average level of the past few years. Market prices of milk and its products in 1951 averaged moderately above the maximum support level of 90 percent of parity, and little price support action was necessary.

The long-time trend in milk production in the United States has been upward. Production during the past several years has been relatively stable, however, while population has been increasing. Per capita production, therefore, has declined - reaching a record low in 1951.

Important changes in the utilization of milk have taken place since the years just before World War II. The quantity of milk fat consumed has changed relatively little. Consumption of the nonfat solids of milk has increased about one-third, however, reflecting a shift from sales of farm-separated cream to deliveries of whole milk by farmers. During this period, consumption of fluid milk and cream, ice cream, cheese, evaporated, condensed and dried milks have increased, while consumption of butter has fallen off substantially. The quantity of milk used for the production of butter has declined one-third during the past ten years, and accounted for only 25 percent of the total milk supply in 1951, compared with nearly 40 percent 10 years ago. About half the total milk supply during 1951 was consumed in fluid form, compared with slightly more than 40 percent in prewar years. The proportion of milk used for other dairy products also has increased from prewar years, but the quantities of milk involved are relatively smaller.

Factors pointing to an increase in demand for milk and its products during 1952 and 1953 include the growing population, all-time high employment and wages and no foreseeable let-up in military requirements. Judging by 1951 consumption rates, the firmest part of the demand picture for dairy products will be the markets for fluid milk, ice cream and dry milk, while the weakest part will be the demand for butter.

The maintenance of milk production may be an increasingly difficult problem during 1952 and 1953. The feasible and advisable levels of milk production in different areas will be influenced considerably by the market outlets for milk and butterfat produced in the areas and by the local production conditions and farming alternatives. More favorable returns from certain other major agricultural commodities may encourage some farmers to shift from dairying to other kinds of farming in areas where the alternatives are practicable. Such shifts have been most noticeable where milk has been marketed largely as farm-separated cream for which the market demand has been less favorable than the demand for milk in other forms. Milk production has been maintained or increased mainly in the areas where there have been relatively favorable fluid milk and manufacturing milk outlets and where there have been fewer farming alternatives.

The 1951 crops plus carry-over assure a fairly ample supply of concentrate feeds for livestock in the 1951-52 feeding season. If the 1952 feed grain crop goals are not met the available feed grain supplies may exert a restricting influence on milk production by 1953.

1/ Production goals are not being established for dairy.

Supplies of pasture, hay and other roughage feeds, which represent about three-fourths of the dairy feed supply, also will have a major influence on the course of milk production during the next few years. The large 1951 hay crop has assured a record supply of hay for the 1951-52 season for the Nation as a whole. Hay supplies in most of the northern half of the country are fully ample for the increasing number of hay-consuming livestock in prospect. In many southern States, however, dry weather in 1951 has resulted in a short roughage supply. The 1952 and 1953 weather conditions will largely govern available roughage supplies for 1953. Farmers, however, can do a great deal to enhance the supplies of pasture and other roughage feeds in 1952 and 1953 by adopting approved forage production and harvesting methods.

While the number of milk cows has decreased in recent years, total milk production has been maintained by an almost steady upward trend in milk production per cow. Developments which have contributed to this increased production per cow have included progress in herd improvement, the widespread pasture improvement program, an increase in alfalfa production and other improved dairy management practices.

Other factors that will influence milk production are the growing shortage and cost of dairy farm labor and the availability of dairy farm equipment. These problems will continue to be recognized and efforts will be made to minimize the impact of labor and material shortages on the production and distribution of milk and its products.

Milk Cows and Milk Production on Farms,
United States, 1925-39 Average and 1940-51

Year	Number of milk cows:		Milk production per cow:		Milk production on farms 2/	
	on farms :		2/		:	
	1/		:		Total	Per capita
	Thous.	Pounds			Mil. Pounds	Pounds
1925-39 av.	22,952	4,379			100,369	808
1940	23,677	4,625			109,502	830
1941	24,312	4,741			115,268	865
1942	25,081	4,740			118,884	883
1943	25,574	4,606			117,785	863
1944	25,775	4,578			117,992	855
1945	25,329	4,797			121,504	870
1946	24,475	4,891			119,713	848
1947	23,825	4,997			119,065	827
1948	22,933	5,038			115,527	788
1949 3/	22,745	5,243			119,245	799
1950 4/	22,779	5,292			120,555	794
1951 5/	22,660	5,300			120,000	778

1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.

2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms.

3/ Revised. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated.

Utilization of milk and per capita consumption of milk and dairy products, United States, 1935-39
average and 1945-51

Item	1935-39 average	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1/ 1951	2/
Million pounds									
Utilization, milk equiv.									
Creamery butter, net	33,829	27,285	23,373	26,600	24,209	28,306	27,980	24,800	
Farm butter	9,694	6,755	6,630	6,268	5,928	5,584	5,365	5,200	
Total butter	43,523	34,040	30,003	32,868	30,137	33,890	33,345	30,000	
Cheese	6,702	11,123	10,952	11,774	10,929	11,958	11,680	11,455	
Evaporated milk	4,305	8,147	6,567	6,899	7,271	5,898	6,190	6,505	
Condensed milk	494	816	657	991	876	828	750	755	
Ice cream, net milk used	3,083	5,130	8,196	7,491	6,592	6,448	6,270	6,500	
Dry whole milk	149	1,650	1,421	1,250	1,293	956	990	1,270	
Fluid milk and cream	44,147	57,671	59,318	57,295	56,814	57,385	58,450	60,540	
Pounds									
Per capita civilian consumption:									
Butter	16.7	10.9	10.5	11.2	10.0	10.5	10.8	9.7	
Cheese	5.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	
Evaporated milk	15.0	16.2	17.0	18.1	18.3	17.7	18.0	16.5	
Condensed milk	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	
Ice cream, net milk used	23.7	31.0	56.1	50.1	43.0	41.4	39.5	39.8	
Dry whole milk	.12	.37	.51	.45	.29	.25	.30	.41	
Fluid milk and cream	340	432	423	398	387	384	385	395	
Nonfat dry milk solids	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

Milk and butterfat will be supported during the marketing year beginning April 1, 1952 at 90 percent of the parity equivalent price for manufacturing milk and 90 percent of parity for butterfat as of the beginning of the marketing year. The support will be carried out by offers to purchase dairy products. Dollars and cents support prices and the purchase prices will be announced later but before the beginning of the marketing year.

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Farmers should give more attention to balanced feeding, selective culling of the herd, better breeding practices, disease control, and other proven dairy farm management practices designed to obtain the greatest possible milk production from the feed used. Better care of the milk and farm separated cream on the farm will help maintain quality, maximize returns, and minimize waste. Use of electric cooling and sterilizing equipment on farms prevents waste and makes more fluid milk of higher quality available for market over a wider area.

Dairy farmers may increase their feed production through improvement of pastures by weed control, seeding, fertilization, and other pasture improvement practices. Better quality roughage production will result from use of more legume seedings and adoption of roughage harvesting methods that conserve feed nutrients. Planting of higher yielding roughage crops will also help provide needed dairy feed. Dairy production can also be increased if the highest quality hay available is reserved for feeding during mid-winter. Dairy farmers should also be urged to lay the foundations now for maintaining or increasing milk production beyond 1953 by planning further improvements in the productivity of their herds through better breeding and calf selections. The educational programs to expand the use of electrical equipment in dairying offer the prospect of more net production with a reduced labor force.

MATERIALS AND FACILITIES AFFECTING FARM PRODUCTION, STORAGE,
TRANSPORTATION, AND MARKETING

Farm Machinery

The supply of farm machinery, equipment, and replacement parts for the 1951 crop year was largely adequate to meet farmers' requirements, although some local shortages occurred for certain specialized items of equipment.

The amount of steel, copper, and aluminum used for direct military requirements during 1951 was relatively small. However, the rearmament program was taking more and more of the available supply of these production materials during the latter part of 1951, reducing the quantities available for defense supporting industries including those which supply agriculture. The full impact of the defense mobilization program upon the supply of these basic metals, however, will be felt during 1952.

The supply outlook for copper and aluminum for 1952 is less favorable than for steel. For this reason, the production of farm machinery and equipment using large amounts of copper and aluminum may be proportionately lower.

Allotments of controlled materials made to manufacturers for the fourth quarter of 1951 for production of farm machinery and equipment for the 1952 crop year will permit production at around 85 percent of the 1949-50 rate. The first quarter 1952 allocation of materials will result in a further cut of about 5 percent.

With the prospect for some reduction in the 1952 supply of new farm machinery and equipment, farmers should give added attention to maintaining the operating efficiency of their present machinery. Farmers should check the condition of their equipment well ahead of the season of use. Where repair or reconditioning are necessary, orders should be placed promptly to insure that the equipment will be ready to operate at peak efficiency when it is needed.

The Department has urged manufacturers to maintain a high level of repair parts production and to give added attention to making repair parts readily available to farmers.

Fertilizers

According to the information now at hand, the 1951-52 supply of nitrogen and potash will exceed by a small margin the record quantities available for use in 1950-51. Somewhat less phosphate is in sight than was provided last season, and orderly distribution will present problems. Farmers should order their fertilizer early and make the best use of the supplies.

Nitrogen - During 1950-51, there was available for use by farmers approximately 1,285,000 tons of nitrogen (N). The supply for 1951-52 is expected to be slightly higher, perhaps by five percent, or about 1,350,000 tons, assuming imports and exports at last year's levels. An increase in industrial demand or change in military requirements could upset this narrow improvement.

Phosphates - The 1950-51 supply turned out better than originally estimated, aggregating about 2,235,000 tons available phosphoric oxide (P₂O₅) basis. Some curtailment is expected in production of superphosphate due to the sulfur and sulfuric acid scarcity. Allowing for such cutbacks and assuming normal export/import relationships, the 1951-52 supply is tentatively estimated in the order of 2,050,000 tons P₂O₅ basis, about 8 percent less than the available quantity in 1950-51.

Potash - A record 1,445,000 tons of potash (K_2O) were available for use in 1950-51. Although a substantial expansion program is underway in the Carlsbad area, due to construction delays the contribution of new facilities to the 1951-52 supply is now expected to be less than previously estimated. The probable volume of imports is likewise not too certain at this time. For the present, a conservative forecast of an increase of about five percent in the potash supply seems warranted, or some 1,515,000 tons K_2O for 1951-52.

Pesticides

Production of pesticides in general was increased in 1951 in most cases substantially above the 1950 level. Infestations by several major pests were not so severe in 1951 as in 1949 or 1950. Consequently, stocks of most pesticidal materials have been restored to a more nearly normal position than was the case at the end of the 1950 season. Current production of chlorine and benzene, raw materials used in manufacturing DDT, benzene hexachloride, methoxychlor, various forms of 2,4-D, and other synthetic organic pesticides, probably will be adequate to provide needed supplies of most finished organic pesticides, provided farmers place orders for their minimum needs well in advance.

Copper fungicides appear to be in adequate supply for domestic use at the present time, but the shortage of copper and sulfuric acid for conversion into fungicidal compounds may cause difficulties later when active need begins.

The sulfur supply for pesticidal uses is expected to be less in 1952 than in 1951. As a part of the nation-wide program to conserve sulfur, we urge that the available supplies be used only for applications for which sulfur is specifically required and for which no acceptable alternate material is available.

Increased production of some alternate materials which can partially replace sulfur and copper in a number of important applications or uses will make these replacement materials more readily available in 1952 than in 1951 and aid in alleviating the critical shortage of sulfur for pest control. Alternate materials which should receive consideration as sulfur-replacement pesticides include dithiocarbamate fungicides which may be substituted in part for sulfur and copper sulfate in control of a number of plant diseases, and Aramite, parathion, tetraethyl pyrophosphate, EPN, and certain other materials which may be used to replace sulfur to control mites on many crops.

Grain fumigants are expected to continue scarce in 1952. The raw materials - carbon tetrachloride and carbon disulfide - used in the manufacture of most liquid grain fumigants are not being produced in sufficient quantities for agricultural and industrial demands. Farmers and supervisors of grain storage facilities who have a choice should plan to utilize the basic formula which contains ethylene dichloride with a lesser proportion of carbon tetrachloride.

Production of lead arsenate has been seriously affected by shortage of lead. The outlook is that the supply of lead arsenate may not be adequate for all uses for which it is required.

Farmers can aid materially in distribution of adequate supplies of pesticides by orderly purchase of their minimum needs as early in the season as practicable to avoid sudden strains on shipping and storage facilities during the growing season. Early buying by farmers in many areas last year was a major factor in providing supplies generally adequate for 1951 needs.

Miscellaneous Farm Supplies

Construction Materials - Farm construction projects, exclusive of repairs and replacements but including alterations and additions, are subject to government control under the defense production program. Many types of materials required for such projects also are subject to government control either by allocation or preference rating and farmers should consult the nearest PMA Committee office for advice on procedures to follow in obtaining authorization to commence construction and for allotments or ratings to procure materials.

The heavy demands of the defense program, defense supporting programs and civilian requirements exceed the productive capacity for the basic metals--steel, copper, and aluminum. Consequently, metal building materials probably will be increasingly hard to procure. Structural shapes, plates, sheets and other mill forms and shapes of steel are in tight supply. Galvanized steel products such as roofing and siding, woven wire fencing, barbed wire and galvanized pipe, are in even more critical supply because of the acute shortage of zinc for galvanizing. Likewise, the supply of aluminum roofing will be short. Copper wire and electric cable, copper pipe and tubing and other copper mill products will continue under close allocation control.

As yet, the supply of lumber, cement and clay products, appears ample in total, although area shortages of such materials may require some delays in construction projects. Farmers should anticipate their essential requirements well in advance of need and use the less critical materials whenever possible.

Wire Products - Production of bale ties and coiled wire for automatic balers, wire rods, drawn wire, nails and staples, was substantially higher in 1951 than in 1950. It is anticipated that 1952 production of bale ties and coiled wire will be continued at a very high rate - if farmers and dealers will place orders early and accept delivery, the supply of wire baling materials in 1952 should be adequate.

Production of barbed wire, woven and welded wire fencing, and fence posts, however, was several thousand tons below 1950. Due partially to the large increase in bale ties and coiled wire but largely because of the zinc shortage, the supply of galvanized wire products is not expected to improve until the zinc supply improves.

Cotton Bale Ties - Directives have been issued by NPA to insure production of an adequate supply of cotton bale ties to bale the 1952 cotton crop. Producers of high density buckles used to fasten ties on compressed cotton for export appear assured enough wire to produce the industry's request.

Pipe - Production of standard pipe in 1951 was approximately 100,000 tons in excess of 1950 production but the demand still greatly exceeds supply, especially for galvanized pipe. Again the acute shortage of zinc curtailed production of galvanized pipe and the supply is not expected to improve until more zinc can be allocated to pipe manufacturers.

Baler and Binder Twine - The prospects are favorable for supplying farmers with adequate twine to harvest the 1952 crop of hay, grain, and straw. It is estimated that baler twine requirements will be greater than last year, but the fiber supply from which these twines are made also will be larger. Manufacturers have sufficient production capacity and with advance planning should be able to meet domestic requirements in 1952.

Farmers themselves, are in the best position to make advance estimates of their 1952 baler and binder twine requirements, and it is recommended that they place their orders well in advance of 1952 requirements in order that manufactures may schedule production to meet seasonal requirements.

Milk Shipping Cans - It is expected that sufficient steel and tin for plating will be provided to manufacture approximately as many 40-quart milk cans in 1952 as were produced in 1951 despite the extreme shortage of both these critical materials. Continued conservation in getting damaged milk cans to repair stations should be practiced. Efforts along this line helped to prevent shortages in 1951.

Metal Cans - In all areas where perishable foods are produced, it is anticipated that the needs of the processing industry will be met and adequate metal containers will be available to meet all requirements as authorized under the NPA metal can order. Glass containers both for commercial and home canning use are expected to be available in sufficient quantity to meet any anticipated increase in the use of such containers.

Wrapping Films - Shortages of cellophane, locker paper, aluminum foil, and polyethylene can be expected, in particular, aluminum foil and cellophane. The latter requires sulfur and sulfur derivatives, and any cutback in the permitted use of these materials will directly affect the production of cellophane.

Burlap and Cotton Bags - The supply prospect is good for burlap and cotton bags in 1952 due to the larger cotton crop in the United States in 1951 and the reported very large jute crop in India and Pakistan. United States imports and consumption of burlap declined in 1951 due in part to the high price of burlap as compared to cotton and paper bagging materials. American bag users apparently made maximum reuse of textile bags last year. A continuation of this practice may tend to deplete the used bag supply and increase the demand for new textile bags in 1952.

Fruit and Vegetable Crates, Boxes, Baskets, and Hampers - These containers are expected to be in fairly normal supply unless manufacturers are obliged to divert larger portions of their facilities to direct defense production or are unable to obtain their requirements of wire. Conservation and reuse of available supplies of containers of all descriptions are highly desirable. Last year's conservation program played a large part in maintaining adequate supplies of crates, hampers, boxes, and baskets.

Trucks - While it is anticipated that the production rate of motor trucks in 1952 will be lower than in 1950-51 because of the necessity of diverting scarce materials to direct defense production, it is anticipated that farmers will be able to obtain essential requirements.

Coal and Coke - No shortage of coal is expected in 1952. The coke situation has been constantly tight, but is in better balance than previously due to a net increase in production capacity of about 5,000,000 tons during 1950 and 1951. At least, the situation should be no worse than during the past two years, and farmers who order early should have little difficulty in obtaining delivery of coke in 1952.

Electric Motors - Probably will become increasingly difficult to obtain during the first half of 1952 due to the diversion of both critical materials and motors to production of aircraft and other defense requirements. The shortages are expected to be about equal for both fractional and integral horsepower motors.

Butane and Propane - Production is increasing but spot shortages may be expected during the winter, due largely to inadequate transportation facilities. Propane will be more plentiful than butane because of the heavy demand for butane in production of synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline. Farmers should try to provide as nearly ample storage as possible and fill early in the fall.

Gasoline, Kerosene, and Distillate Fuel Oil - The demand for gasoline and kerosene is expected to be about six percent above 1951; distillate fuel oil about 8 percent above 1951. Supplies of each during the farming season of 1952 are expected to be ample barring an exceptionally cold winter or an increase in military requirements.

Rubber Tires - Local shortages of tractor and implement tires experienced in 1951 can be expected to continue into 1952. The supply should be supplemented by maximum use of recaps. The inventory of tractor and implement tires was relatively low in the first part of 1951 and has only slightly improved. Production of "camelback" for recapping tires increased sharply in 1951 and high levels of production can be expected in 1952.

Production trends and rising inventories indicate that more truck tires will be available in 1952 than in 1951.

Storage Batteries - Starter, light and ignition batteries presently are in adequate supply. Although inventories are being reduced rapidly, it is believed there will be sufficient batteries to carry through the winter period of heavy demand. A severe winter might cause a shortage. It is anticipated that there will be a decrease in production of storage batteries in 1952 because of the necessity of diverting lead to defense requirements.

Transportation - As of November 1, 1951, the general railroad situation appears to be more favorable for 1952 than for the past two years. Except for special areas and brief periods, no major shortage of refrigerator or stock cars is expected in 1952, but supplies of box cars and open top cars probably will continue tight.

Rural Electrification

Progress in getting electric power to the remaining 800,000 unelectrified farms will be somewhat slower in 1952 than in recent years, but rural power suppliers are continuing to make connections, and this will enable many additional farms to utilize the production power of electricity. At the same time, most power suppliers are giving increased attention to the problem of expanding the capacity of rural power facilities to meet farmers' increasing needs.

The value of electricity as a farm production tool has been recognized to a degree in the National materials control program. Under CMP, portions of the allotments of aluminum, copper, and steel made to the electric utility industry are set aside for use in rural electrification. The Department of Agriculture, under subdelegation of authority from the Defense Electric Power Administration, makes individual allotments of these materials to the 1,000-odd REA-financed rural power systems for use in construction and operations. This plan makes possible the allotment of materials to individual rural power systems on the basis of their current needs. As a result of this flexibility, urgent rural electrification needs were met in 1951, even though the over-all allotments of materials for the program were somewhat below stated requirements in every quarter. Rather sharp cuts from requirements were made for the first quarter of 1952, and future prospects are rendered uncertain by growing military demands for aluminum--the basic construction material of most rural power systems.

As yet, farmers appear to have experienced little or no difficulty in obtaining copper wire and electric cable for wiring their farmsteads. There may be local shortages in 1952, however, as the copper situation continues to tighten. Farmers can help by placing their orders well in advance of need and using authorized CMP ratings.

AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER

The farm manpower situation is a basic factor for consideration in National, State, community and farm production plans and programs. Continued high agricultural production requires experienced farm operators and regular workers and the timely recruitment of an adequate supply of seasonal workers. Following are some background manpower facts and program information for use in evaluating the farm manpower situation.

GENERAL: Total United States employment reached an all-time high of 62.6 million in August 1951, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. At the same time a new low-level of postwar unemployment of 1.6 million was reached -- about 300,000 below the preceding month and 900,000 below August 1950. Census data also indicates that the unemployment rate among experienced farm laborers declined somewhat more from July 1950 to July 1951 than the average for 11 occupational groups.

Farm employment as reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics averaged 11.3 million for January-September 1945-49, 10.7 million for the same 9 months in 1950 and 10.35 million for the same period in 1951. Thus, the long-time trends in agriculture would of themselves indicate that fewer workers will be employed over-all on farms in 1952 than were employed in 1951. In 1950 farm out-put per man-hour was about two-thirds higher than in 1935-1939. It is reasonable to assume that under the pressure of decreasing availability of farm labor, higher wages and other increases in production costs, the trend toward greater use of labor-saving machines and improved cultural and management techniques will be accelerated in the coming years. The rate of increase in farm labor productivity was accelerated during both World War periods. The availability of workers experienced in modern farm technology, including the operation and maintenance of mechanical equipment, therefore, will become increasingly important. Recognizing this problem, farm operators and assistants have been included on the List of Critical Occupations issued by the Department of Labor.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, national average hourly wage rates without board or room for agricultural workers increased from 66¢ per hour in October 1950 to 73¢ per hour in October 1951. However, this increase has not altered greatly the relationships between farm and non-farm wage rates which continues to influence the retention and recruitment of farm labor. Inducements such as more adequate housing facilities and other perquisites, better working conditions and improved employer-employee relationships tend to offset in part the pull to non-farm jobs.

The full impact of the defense program on the National economy is still ahead. Agricultural production is an important part of the long range planning for national defense. Farm labor problems can be expected in 1952. Further shifts of agricultural workers to non-agricultural employment may require a re-appraisal of the agricultural manpower situation and increased efforts to meet needs in some areas. Farm, community, State and National plans and programs must be carefully directed toward meeting farm labor needs so that production goals can be achieved. The manpower situation should be fully discussed with State and local Employment Service offices and other local groups.

Within the framework of national policies and procedures, farm labor problems should be handled whenever possible at local and State levels. Close working relationships should be maintained at these levels with Selective Service, State Employment Service, and other agencies concerned with manpower problems.

RECRUITMENT: The planning and operation of programs for the recruitment of workers for agriculture and industry is primarily the responsibility of the Federal-States system of employment offices under the administrative direction of the United States Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor. These offices serve both employers and workers in the local recruitment of labor. By clearing job orders with other offices in adjoining areas and throughout the United States if necessary, they serve as a labor exchange between areas of supply and areas of need.

In order for the local Employment Service offices to do their job effectively, they must know as far in advance as possible the nature of the recruitment job to be done. State and County Agricultural Mobilization Committees should continue their efforts to keep State and local Employment Service offices advised of: (1) Over-all data (State and County) regarding production schedules in terms of acres or other commodity units of production; (2) the effects of weather and insects on production, and on changes affecting manpower needs as the crop season progresses; and (3) anticipated periods of labor needs by commodity and activity, as well as the types and skills of labor required. Agricultural employers should be encouraged to place firm orders for labor with the Employment Service, including full information regarding employment conditions.

If agricultural labor needs cannot be met by recruitment of local or other domestic labor through the Employment Service or other community efforts, it may be possible to obtain workers from non-continental domestic sources or even foreign countries. Local and State Employment Service offices are prepared to advise employers regarding the procedure for recruiting off-shore citizens and foreign nationals.

While close cooperative relationships have been established between the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Labor, in the final analysis, the manpower recruitment problems must be largely met on the local, County, and State levels by joint action of individuals, organizations, and government agencies concerned.

MANPOWER UTILIZATION: While substitutes may be found for some critically short materials, the only substitute for our most important resource—manpower—is fuller utilization and increased productivity. "Hoarding" of experienced labor must be discouraged; custom work and exchange of labor must be encouraged. Work should be carefully planned in order to reduce to a minimum the work time lost between jobs. Co-operative programs for the most effective utilization of all workers in the area will be necessary in many communities.

Many farm tasks can be done without extensive over-all training, and employers should be encouraged to utilize students, part-time commercial and industrial workers, women, older workers, and the physically handicapped. An important contribution to more efficient utilization can also be made in the improvement of employer-worker relationships and in management techniques. Where training is necessary the Extension Service and vocational agriculture instructors in local schools may be called upon by employers for assistance. The Co-operative Extension Service of the Department and the Land Grant Colleges should be looked to for leadership in planning and conducting utilization and training programs.

SELECTIVE SERVICE: Under the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 every male citizen and every male alien admitted for permanent residence between 18½ years and 26 is liable for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of 24 months.

Selective Service regulations provide that a registrant whose employment or activity is found by a local board to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, shall be placed in a deferred class (II-A - non-farm, or II-C - farm), when all of the following conditions exist:

- "(1) The registrant is, or but for a seasonal or temporary interruption would be, engaged in such activity.
- (2) The registrant cannot be replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qualification or skill in such activity.
- (3) The removal of the registrant would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity."

In order for a registrant to qualify for II-C deferment, it must also be demonstrated that he is employed in the production for market of a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities. The contribution of the registrant is measured in terms of the average annual production per farm worker from a local average farm of the type under consideration. Occupational deferments may be for a period of one year or less and may be extended for a further period if warranted.

Occupational deferments are distinctly different from those granted on the basis of family hardship or dependency. Deferment is a temporary classification. No blanket deferments by occupational groups are authorized, and an occupational deferment is no exemption from training and service.

Agricultural Mobilization Committees should continue to furnish farm production information reflecting labor needs to State Selective Service Directors and to local boards as well as information on the activities of agricultural registrants when requested by the registrant, his employer or the local board.

WAGE STABILIZATION: The Wage Stabilization Board, recognizing the unique features of agricultural employment, has adapted the wage stabilization program to agriculture through the issuance of General Wage Regulation No. 11. Under this regulation a base rate (rate paid per month, hour, piece, or other unit in the corresponding season or other time period in 1950) may, without Board approval, be increased up to and including one of the following:

- (a) The base rate plus 10 percent
- (b) 95¢ per hour
- (c) Piece rate customarily considered as corresponding to 95¢ per hour for the particular work, stage of crop season and weather conditions
- (d) \$225 per month without room and board
- (e) \$195 per month, plus use of a year-round house and the usual perquisites of a full-time agricultural employee
- (f) \$175 per month, with room and board

Below the levels specified, it is the Board's intention to permit market forces to determine wages in agricultural employment and employers may increase their wage rates to these levels without making application for approval. For wage rate increases above these levels, employers must petition the Board for approval of such rates in accordance with the requirements of WSB procedural regulations.

Administration of the wage stabilization program has been decentralized to Regional Wage Stabilization Boards. Wage stabilization inquiries should be referred to the nearest regional Wage Stabilization Offices listed below:

Boston, Massachusetts - Room 808, 52 Chauncy Street
New York, New York - 1834 Broadway
Philadelphia, Pa. - Commercial Trust Bldg., 16 S. Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia - 21 E. Broad Street
Atlanta, Georgia - Room 302, 78 Marietta St., N.W., Rhodes Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio - Rm. 205 Great Lakes Life Insurance Bldg.,
830 Vincent Street
Detroit, Michigan - Cadillac Square Bldg., 11th Floor
Chicago, Illinois - Rm. 1140 Builders Bldg., 228 N. LaSalle St.
Minneapolis, Minnesota - Metropolitan Life Building
Kansas City, Missouri - Grand Avenue Bank Bldg., 18th St. &
Grand Ave.
Dallas, Texas - 315 Wilson Building
Denver, Colorado - Film Exchange Bldg., Rm. 202, 2106 Broadway
San Francisco, California - Rm. 1217 Flood Building
Seattle, Washington - Rms. 615-617, 902 Second Avenue Building

